

based on the person's claims in his or her application for a license. This non-transferable license expires upon the resolution of the appeal.

[61 FR 31230, June 19, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 17753, Apr. 11, 1997; 63 FR 52657, Oct. 1, 1998]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 63 FR 52657, Oct. 1, 1998, § 679.43 was amended by adding paragraph (p), effective Jan. 1, 2000.

**§ 679.44 Penalties.**

Any person committing, or a fishing vessel used in the commission of, a violation of the Magnuson-Stevens Act or Halibut Act, or any regulation issued under the Magnuson-Stevens Act or Halibut Act, is subject to the civil and criminal penalty provisions and civil forfeiture provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Act or Halibut Act, to part 600 of this chapter, to 15 CFR part 904 (Civil Procedures), and to other applicable law. Penalties include but are not limited to permanent or temporary sanctions to QS and associated IFQ.

**Subpart E—Groundfish Observer Program**

SOURCE: 61 FR 56431, Nov. 1, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

**§ 679.50 Groundfish Observer Program.**

(a) *General.* Operators of vessels possessing a Federal fisheries permit under § 679.4(b)(1) and processors that possess a Federal processor permit under § 679.4(f)(1), must comply with this section. The owner of a fishing vessel subject to this part or a processor subject to this part must ensure that the operator or manager complies with this section and is jointly and severally liable for such compliance. Observer coverage for the CDQ fisheries obtained in compliance with paragraphs (c)(4) and (d)(4) of this section may not be used to comply with observer coverage requirements for non-CDQ groundfish fisheries specified in this section.

(b) *Purpose.* The purpose of the Groundfish Observer Program is to allow observers to collect Alaska fisheries data deemed by the Regional Administrator to be necessary and appro-

priate for management, compliance monitoring, and research of groundfish fisheries and for the conservation of marine resources or their environment.

(c) *Observer requirements for vessels.* (1) Observer coverage is required as follows:

(i) A mothership of any length that processes 1,000 mt or more in round-weight equivalent of groundfish during a calendar month is required to have an observer aboard the vessel each day it receives or processes groundfish during that month.

(ii) A mothership of any length that processes from 500 mt to 1,000 mt in round-weight equivalent of groundfish during a calendar month is required to have an observer aboard the vessel at least 30 percent of the days it receives or processes groundfish during that month.

(iii) Each mothership that receives pollock harvested by catcher vessels in the catcher vessel operational area during the second pollock season that starts on September 1 under § 679.23(e)(2) is required to have a second observer aboard, in addition to the observer required under paragraphs (c)(1) (i) and (ii) of this section, for each day of the second pollock season until the chum salmon savings area is closed under § 679.21(e)(7)(vi), or October 15, whichever occurs first.

(iv) A catcher/processor or catcher vessel 125 ft (38.1 m) LOA or longer must carry an observer during 100 percent of its fishing days except for a vessel fishing for groundfish with pot gear as provided in paragraph (c)(1)(vii) of this section.

(v) A catcher/processor or catcher vessel equal to or greater than 60 ft (18.3 m) LOA, but less than 125 ft (38.1 m) LOA, that participates for more than 3 fishing days in a directed fishery for groundfish in a calendar quarter must carry an observer during at least 30 percent of its fishing days in that calendar quarter and at all times during at least one fishing trip in that calendar quarter for each of the groundfish fishery categories defined under paragraph (c)(2) of this section in which the vessel participates.

(vi) A catcher/processor or catcher vessel fishing with hook-and-line gear that is required to carry an observer

under paragraph (c)(1)(v) of this section must carry an observer during at least one entire fishing trip using hook-and-line gear in the Eastern Regulatory Area of the GOA during each calendar quarter in which the vessel participates in a directed fishery for groundfish in the Eastern Regulatory Area using hook-and-line gear.

(vii) A catcher/processor or catcher vessel equal to or greater than 60 ft (18.3 m) LOA fishing with pot gear that participates for more than 3 fishing days in a directed fishery for groundfish in a calendar quarter must carry an observer during at least 30 percent of its fishing days while using pot gear in that calendar quarter and during at least one entire fishing trip using pot gear in a calendar quarter for each of the groundfish fishery categories defined under paragraph (c)(2) of this section in which the vessel participates.

(viii) *Red King Crab Savings Area.* (A) Any catcher/processor or catcher vessel used to fish for groundfish in the Red King Crab Savings area must carry an observer during 100 percent of its fishing days in which the vessel uses pelagic trawl gear, pot, jig, or longline gear.

(B) Any catcher/processor or catcher vessel used to fish for groundfish in the Red King Crab Savings Subarea and subject to this subarea being open to vessels fishing for groundfish with non-pelagic trawl gear under § 679.21(e)(3)(ii)(B), must carry an observer during 100 percent of its fishing days in which the vessel uses non-pelagic trawl gear.

(ix) *Nearshore Bristol Bay Trawl Closure.* Any catcher/processor or catcher vessel used to fish for groundfish in the Nearshore Bristol Bay Trawl Closure area must carry an observer during 100 percent of its fishing days in which the vessel uses trawl gear.

(2) *Groundfish fishery categories requiring separate coverage.* Directed fishing for groundfish, during any fishing trip, that results:

(i) *Pollock fishery.* In a retained catch of pollock that is greater than the retained catch of any other groundfish species or species group that is specified as a separate groundfish fishery under this paragraph (c)(2).

(ii) *Pacific cod fishery.* In a retained catch of Pacific cod that is greater than the retained catch of any other groundfish species or species group that is specified as a separate groundfish fishery under this paragraph (c)(2).

(iii) *Sablefish fishery.* In a retained catch of sablefish that is greater than the retained catch of any other groundfish species or species group that is specified as a separate groundfish fishery under this paragraph (c)(2).

(iv) *Rockfish fishery.* In a retained aggregate catch of rockfish that is greater than the retained catch of any other groundfish species or species group that is specified as a separate groundfish fishery under this paragraph (c)(2).

(v) *Flatfish fishery.* In a retained aggregate catch of all flatfish species, except Pacific halibut, that is greater than the retained catch of any other groundfish species or species group that is specified as a separate groundfish fishery under this paragraph (c)(2).

(vi) *Other species fishery.* In a retained catch of groundfish that does not qualify as a pollock, Pacific cod, sablefish, rockfish, or flatfish fishery as defined under paragraphs (c)(2) (i) through (v) of this section.

(3) *Assignment of vessels to fisheries.* At the end of any fishing trip, a vessel's retained catch of groundfish species or species groups for which a TAC has been specified under § 679.20, in round-weight equivalent, will determine to which fishery category listed under paragraph (c)(2) of this section the vessel is assigned.

(i) *Catcher/processors.* A catcher/processor will be assigned to a fishery category based on the retained groundfish catch composition reported on the vessel's weekly production report submitted to the Regional Administrator under § 679.5(i).

(ii) *Catcher vessel delivery in Federal waters.* A catcher vessel that delivers to a mothership in Federal waters will be assigned to a fishery category based on the retained groundfish catch composition reported on the weekly production report submitted to the Regional Administrator for that week by the mothership under § 679.5(i).

(iii) *Catcher vessel delivery in Alaska State waters.* A catcher vessel that delivers groundfish to a shoreside processor or to a mothership processor vessel in Alaska State waters will be assigned to a fishery category based on the retained groundfish catch composition reported on one or more ADF&G fish tickets as required under Alaska Statutes at A.S. 16.05.690.

(4) *Groundfish CDQ fisheries.* Except as provided for under §679.32(e), the owner or operator of a vessel groundfish CDQ fishing as defined at §679.2 must comply with the following minimum observer coverage requirements each day that the vessel is used to harvest, transport, process, deliver, or take deliveries of CDQ or PSQ species. The time required for the CDQ observer to complete sampling, data recording, and data communication duties shall not exceed 12 hours in each 24-hour period and the CDQ observer is required to sample no more than 9 hours in each 24-hour period.

(i) *Motherships or catcher/processors using trawl gear.* A mothership or catcher/processor using trawl gear must have at least two CDQ observers as described at paragraphs (h)(1)(i)(D) and (E) of this section aboard the vessel, at least one of whom must be certified as a lead CDQ observer.

(ii) *Catcher/processors using hook-and-line gear.* A catcher/processor using hook-and-line gear must have at least two CDQ observers as described at paragraphs (h)(1)(i)(D) and (E) of this section aboard the vessel, unless NMFS approves a CDP authorizing the vessel to carry only one CDQ observer. At least one of the CDQ observers must be certified as a lead CDQ observer. A CDP authorizing the vessel to carry only one lead CDQ observer may be approved by NMFS if the CDQ group supplies vessel logbook or observer data that demonstrates that one CDQ observer can sample each CDQ set for species composition in one 12-hour shift per fishing day. NMFS will not approve a CDP that would require the observer to divide a 12-hour shift into shifts of less than 6 hours.

(iii) *Catcher/processors using pot gear.* A catcher/processor using pot gear must have at least one lead CDQ observer as described at paragraph

(h)(1)(i)(E) of this section aboard the vessel.

(iv) *Catcher vessel.* A catcher vessel equal to or greater than 60 ft (18.29 m) LOA, except a catcher vessel that delivers only unsorted codends to a processor or another vessel, must have at least one lead CDQ observer as described at paragraph (h)(1)(i)(E) of this section aboard the vessel.

(d) *Observer requirements for shoreside processors.* Observer coverage is required as follows. A shoreside processor that:

(1) Processes 1,000 mt or more in round-weight equivalent of groundfish during a calendar month is required to have an observer present at the facility each day it receives or processes groundfish during that month.

(2) Processes 500 mt to 1,000 mt in round-weight equivalent of groundfish during a calendar month is required to have an observer present at the facility at least 30 percent of the days it receives or processes groundfish during that month.

(3) Offloads pollock at more than one location on the same dock and has distinct and separate equipment at each location to process those pollock and that receives pollock harvested by catcher vessels in the catcher vessel operational area during the second pollock season that starts on September 1, under §679.23(e)(2), is required to have an observer, in addition to the observer required under paragraphs (d) (1) and (2) of this section, at each location where pollock is offloaded, for each day of the second pollock season until the chum salmon savings area is closed under §679.21(e)(7)(vi), or October 15, whichever occurs first.

(4) *Groundfish CDQ fisheries.* Each shoreside processor required to have a Federal processor permit under §679.4(f) and taking deliveries of CDQ or PSQ from vessels groundfish CDQ fishing as defined at §679.2 must have at least one lead CDQ observer as described at paragraph (h)(1)(i)(E) of this section present at all times while CDQ is being received or processed. The time required for the CDQ observer to complete sampling, data recording, and data communication duties shall not exceed 12 hours in each 24-hour period, and the CDQ observer is required to

sample no more than 9 hours in each 24-hour period.

(e) *Inseason adjustments in observer coverage requirements.*

(1) The Regional Administrator may adjust the observer coverage requirements set out under paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section at any time to improve the accuracy, reliability, and availability of observer data, so long as the changes are based on one or more of the following:

(i) A finding that fishing methods, times, or areas, or catch or bycatch composition for a specific fishery or fleet component have changed significantly, or are likely to change significantly.

(ii) A finding that such modifications are necessary to improve data availability or quality in order to meet specific fishery management objectives.

(2) *Procedure.* Observer coverage requirements may be adjusted in accordance with § 679.25(c). NMFS must publish changes in observer coverage requirements in the FEDERAL REGISTER, with the reasons for the changes and any special instructions to vessels or shoreside processors required to carry observers, at least 10 calendar days prior to their effective date.

(f) *Responsibilities—(1) Vessel responsibilities.* An operator of a vessel required to carry one or more observers must:

(i) *Accommodations and food.* Provide, at no cost to observers or the United States, accommodations and food on the vessel for the observer or observers that are equivalent to those provided for officers, engineers, foremen, deckbosses or other management level personnel of the vessel.

(ii) *Safe conditions.* (A) Maintain safe conditions on the vessel for the protection of observers including adherence to all U.S. Coast Guard and other applicable rules, regulations, or statutes pertaining to safe operation of the vessel.

(B) Have on board:

(1) A valid Commercial Fishing Vessel Safety Decal issued within the past 2 years that certifies compliance with regulations found in 33 CFR Chapter I and 46 CFR Chapter I;

(2) A certificate of compliance issued pursuant to 46 CFR 28.710; or

(3) A valid certificate of inspection pursuant to 46 U.S.C. 3311.

(iii) *Transmission of data.* Facilitate transmission of observer data by:

(A) *Observer use of equipment.* Allowing observers to use the vessel's communication equipment and personnel, on request, for the entry, transmission, and receipt of work-related messages, at no cost to the observers or the United States.

(B) *Communication equipment requirements—(1) Hardware and software.* Providing for use by the observer a personal computer in working condition that contains a full 486DX 66Mhz or greater capacity processing chip, at least 16 megabytes of RAM, at least 75 megabytes of free hard disk storage, DOS version 6.0 or a successor version of the DOS operating system, Windows 3.1, 3.11, or Windows95 (or equivalent and compatible software approved by NMFS), a mouse, and a 3.5-inch floppy disk drive. The computer equipment specified in this paragraph (B) must be connected to either an INMARSAT Standard C unit capable of transmitting binary files or a communication device that provides a point-to-point modem connection to the NMFS host computer and supports one or more of the following protocols: ITU V.22, ITU V.22bis, ITU V.32, ITU V.32bis, or ITU V.34. Those processors that use other than an INMARSAT Standard C unit must have at least a 28.8kbs Hayes-compatible modem. The above-specified hardware and software requirements do not apply to processors that do not process groundfish.

(2) *NMFS-supplied Software.* Ensuring that each mothership that is required to have a second observer aboard under paragraph (c)(iii) of this section, obtains the data entry software provided by the Regional Administrator for use by the observer.

(C) *Functional and operational equipment.* Ensuring that the communication equipment that is on motherships as specified at paragraph (f)(1)(iii)(B) of this section, and that is used by observers to enter and transmit data, is fully functional and operational.

(iv) *Vessel position.* Allow observers access to, and the use of, the vessel's navigation equipment and personnel,

on request, to determine the vessel's position.

(v) *Access.* Allow observers free and unobstructed access to the vessel's bridge, trawl or working decks, holding bins, processing areas, freezer spaces, weight scales, cargo holds, and any other space that may be used to hold, process, weigh, or store fish or fish products at any time.

(vi) *Prior notification.* Notify observers at least 15 minutes before fish are brought on board, or fish and fish products are transferred from the vessel, to allow sampling the catch or observing the transfer, unless the observers specifically request not to be notified.

(vii) *Records.* Allow observers to inspect and copy the vessel's DFL, DCPL, product transfer forms, any other logbook or document required by regulations, printouts or tallies of scale weights, scale calibration records, bin sensor readouts, and production records.

(viii) *Assistance.* Provide all other reasonable assistance to enable observers to carry out their duties, including, but not limited to:

(A) Measuring decks, codends, and holding bins.

(B) Providing the observers with a safe work area adjacent to the sample collection site.

(C) Collecting bycatch when requested by the observers.

(D) Collecting and carrying baskets of fish when requested by observers.

(E) Allowing observers to determine the sex of fish when this procedure will not decrease the value of a significant portion of the catch.

(ix) *Transfer at sea.* (A) Ensure that transfers of observers at sea via small boat or raft are carried out during daylight hours, under safe conditions, and with the agreement of observers involved.

(B) Notify observers at least 3 hours before observers are transferred, such that the observers can collect personal belongings, equipment, and scientific samples.

(C) Provide a safe pilot ladder and conduct the transfer to ensure the safety of observers during transfers.

(D) Provide an experienced crew member to assist observers in the

small boat or raft in which any transfer is made.

(2) *Shoreside processor responsibilities.* A manager of a shoreside processor must do the following:

(i) *Safe conditions.* Maintain safe conditions at the shoreside processing facility for the protection of observers by adhering to all applicable rules, regulations, or statutes pertaining to safe operation and maintenance of the processing facility.

(ii) *Operations information.* Notify the observers, as requested, of the planned facility operations and expected receipt of groundfish prior to receipt of those fish.

(iii) *Transmission of data.* Facilitate transmission of observer data by:

(A) *Observer use of equipment.* Allowing observers to use the shoreside processor's communication equipment and personnel, on request, for the entry, transmission, and receipt of work-related messages, at no cost to the observers or the United States.

(B) *Communication equipment requirements—(1) Hardware and software.* Making available for use by the observer a personal computer in working condition that contains a full 486DX 66Mhz or greater capacity processing chip, at least 16 megabytes of RAM, at least 75 megabytes of free hard disk storage, DOS version 6.0 or a successor version of the DOS operating system, Windows 3.1, 3.11, or Windows95 (or equivalent and compatible software approved by NMFS), at least a 28.8kbs Hayes-compatible modem, a mouse, and a 3.5-inch floppy disk drive. The computer equipment specified in this paragraph (B) must be connected to a communication device that provides a point-to-point modem connection to the NMFS host computer and supports one or more of the following protocols: ITU V.22, ITU V.22bis, ITU V.32, ITU V.32bis, or ITU V.34. The above-specified hardware and software requirements do not apply to processors that do not process groundfish.

(2) *NMFS-supplied software.* Ensuring that each shoreside processor that is required to have an additional observer under paragraph (d)(3) of this section, obtains the data entry software provided by the Regional Administrator for use by the observer.

(C) *Functional and operational equipment.* Ensuring that the communication equipment that is in the shoreside processor as specified at paragraph (f)(2)(iii)(B) of this section and that is used by observers to transmit data is fully functional and operational.

(iv) *Access.* Allow observers free and unobstructed access to the shoreside processor's holding bins, processing areas, freezer spaces, weight scales, warehouses, and any other space that may be used to hold, process, weigh, or store fish or fish products at any time.

(v) *Document access.* Allow observers to inspect and copy the shoreside processor's DCPL, product transfer forms, any other logbook or document required by regulations; printouts or tallies of scale weights; scale calibration records; bin sensor readouts; and production records.

(vi) *Assistance.* Provide all other reasonable assistance to enable the observer to carry out his or her duties, including, but not limited to:

(A) Assisting the observer in moving and weighing totes of fish.

(B) Cooperating with product recovery tests.

(C) Providing a secure place to store baskets of sampling gear.

(g) *Procurement of observer services.* Owners of vessels or shoreside processors required to carry observers under paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section must arrange for observer services from an observer contractor or contractors. A list of observer contractors is available upon request from the Observer Program Office.

(h) *Certification and decertification of observers—*(1) *Certification of observers—*

(i) *Requirements.* NMFS will certify individuals who:

(A) Meet education and/or experience standards available from the Observer Program Office.

(B) Have successfully completed a NMFS-approved observer training and/or briefing as prescribed by NMFS and available from the Observer Program Office.

(C) Have not been suspended or decertified under paragraph (j) of this section.

(D) For purposes of the groundfish CDQ fisheries, a NMFS-certified CDQ

observer must meet the following requirements.

(1) Be a prior observer in the groundfish fisheries off Alaska who has completed at least 60 days of observer data collection.

(2) Receive the rating of 1 for "meets expectations" or 2 for "exceptional" by NMFS for his or her most recent deployment.

(3) Successfully complete a NMFS-approved CDQ observer training and/or briefing as prescribed by NMFS and available from the Observer Program Office.

(4) Comply with all of the other requirements of this section.

(E) In addition to the requirements in paragraph (h)(1)(i)(D) of this section, to be certified as a "lead CDQ observer", an observer must meet the following requirements.

(1) A "lead CDQ observer" on a catcher/processor using trawl gear or a mothership must have completed two observer cruises (contracts) and sampled at least 100 hauls on a catcher/processor using trawl gear or a mothership.

(2) A "lead CDQ observer" on a catcher vessel using trawl gear must have completed two observer cruises (contracts) and sampled at least 50 hauls on a catcher vessel using trawl gear.

(3) A "lead CDQ observer" on a vessel using nontrawl gear must have completed two observer cruises (contracts) of at least 10 days each and sampled at least 60 sets on a vessel using nontrawl gear.

(4) A "lead CDQ observer" in a shoreside processing plant must have observed at least 30 days in a shoreside processing plant.

(ii) *Term.* An observer's certification expires upon completion of a deployment. Observers can be decertified or suspended by NMFS under paragraph (j) of this section.

(2) *Standards of observer conduct—*(i) *Conflict of interest.*

(A) Observers:

(1) May not have a direct financial interest, other than the provision of observer services, in a North Pacific fishery, including, but not limited to, vessels or shoreside facilities involved in the catching or processing of the

products of the fishery, concerns selling supplies or services to these vessels or shoreside facilities, or concerns purchasing raw or processed products from these vessels or shoreside facilities.

(2) May not solicit or accept, directly or indirectly, any gratuity, gift, favor, entertainment, loan, or anything of monetary value from anyone who conducts activities that are regulated by NMFS, or who has interests that may be substantially affected by the performance or nonperformance of the observers' official duties.

(3) May not serve as observers on any vessel or at any shoreside facility owned or operated by a person who previously employed the observers.

(4) May not solicit or accept employment as a crew member or an employee of a vessel or shoreside processor in a North Pacific fishery while under contract with an observer contractor.

(B) Provisions for remuneration of observers under this section do not constitute a conflict of interest under this paragraph (h)(2).

(ii) *Standards of behavior.* Observers must avoid any behavior that could adversely affect the confidence of the public in the integrity of the Observer Program or of the government, including but not limited to the following:

(A) Observers must diligently perform their assigned duties.

(B) Observers must accurately record their sampling data, write complete reports, and report honestly any suspected violations of regulations relevant to conservation of marine resources or their environment that are observed.

(C) Observers must not disclose collected data and observations made on board the vessel or in the processing facility to any person except the owner or operator of the observed vessel or processing facility, an authorized officer, or NMFS.

(D) Observers must refrain from engaging in any illegal actions or any other activities that would reflect negatively on their image as professional scientists, on other observers, or on the Observer Program as a whole. This includes, but is not limited to:

(f) Engaging in excessive drinking of alcoholic beverages;

(2) Engaging in the use or distribution of illegal drugs; or

(3) Becoming physically or emotionally involved with vessel or processing facility personnel.

(i) *Certification and decertification of observer contractors*—(1) *Certification of observer contractors*—(i) *Application.* An applicant seeking to become an observer contractor must submit an application to the Regional Administrator describing the applicant's ability to carry out the responsibilities and duties of an observer contractor as set out in paragraph (i)(2) of this section and the arrangements and methods to be used. Observer contractors certified prior to January 1, 1998, and that have provided observer services during 1997, are exempt from this requirement to submit an application and are certified for the term specified in paragraph (i)(1)(iii) of this section.

(ii) *Selection.* The Regional Administrator may select one or more observer contractors based on the information submitted by applicants under paragraph (i)(1)(i) of this section and on other selection criteria that are available from the Observer Program Office.

(iii) *Term.* Observer contractors will be certified through December 31, 1998. Observer contractors can be decertified or suspended by NMFS under paragraph (j) of this section.

(2) *Responsibilities and duties of observer contractors* include but are not limited to the following:

(i) Recruiting, evaluating, and hiring qualified candidates to serve as observers, including minorities and women.

(ii) Ensuring that only observers provide observer services.

(iii) Providing observers as requested by vessels and processors to fulfill requirements under paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.

(iv) Providing observers' salary, benefits and personnel services in a timely manner.

(v) Providing all logistics to place and maintain the observers aboard the fishing vessels or at the site of the processing facility. This includes all travel arrangements, lodging and per diem, and any other services required to place observers aboard vessels or at processing facilities. Unless alternative

## Fishery Conservation and Management

§ 679.50

arrangements are approved by the Observer Program Office:

(A) Observers must not be deployed on the same vessel or at the same shoreside processor for more than 90 days in a 12-month period.

(B) A deployment cannot exceed 90 days.

(C) A deployment cannot include assignments to more than four vessels and/or shoreside processors.

(vi) Supplying alternate observers or prospective observers if one or more observers or prospective observers are not approved by NMFS, fail to successfully complete observer training or briefing, are injured and must be replaced, or resign prior to completion of duties.

(vii) Maintaining communications with observers at sea and shoreside facilities. Each observer contractor must have an employee responsible for observer activities on call 24 hours a day to handle emergencies involving observers, or problems concerning observer logistics, whenever observers are at sea, stationed at shoreside facilities, in transit, or in port awaiting boarding.

(viii) In cooperation with vessel or processing facility owners, ensuring that all observers' in-season catch messages and other required transmissions between observers and NMFS are delivered to NMFS within a time specified by the Regional Administrator.

(ix) Ensuring that observers complete mid-deployment data reviews when required.

(x) Ensuring that observers complete debriefing as soon as possible after the completion of their deployment and at locations specified by the Regional Administrator.

(xi) Ensuring all data, reports, and biological samples from observer deployments are complete and submitted to NMFS at the time of the debriefing interview.

(xii) Ensuring that all sampling and safety gear are returned to the Observer Program Office and that any gear and equipment lost or damaged by observers is replaced according to NMFS requirements.

(xiii) Monitoring observers' performance to ensure satisfactory execution of duties by observers and observer

conformance with NMFS' standards of observer conduct under paragraph (h)(2) of this section.

(xiv) Providing the following information to the Observer Program Office by electronic transmission (e-mail), fax, or other method specified by NMFS.

(A) Observer training registration consisting of a list of individuals to be hired upon approval by NMFS and a copy of each person's academic transcripts, resume, and application for observer employment. The list must include the person's name and sex. The person's social security number is requested. Observer briefing registration consisting of a list of the observer's name, requested briefing class date, and briefing location. If the Observer Program Office has excused an observer from attending a briefing, the briefing registration must also include the names of observers excused from briefing, the date the observer was excused, and the name of the NMFS staff person granting the excuse. This information must be submitted to the Observer Program Office at least 5 working days prior to the beginning of a scheduled observer certification training or briefing session.

(B) Projected observer assignments that include the observer's name; vessel or shoreside processor assignment, type, and code; port of embarkation; target species; and area of fishing. This information must be submitted to the Observer Program Office prior to the completion of the training or briefing session.

(C) Observer deployment/logistics reports that include the observer's name, cruise number, current vessel or shoreside processor assignment and code, embarkation date, and estimated and actual disembarkation dates. This information must be submitted weekly as directed by the Observer Program Office.

(D) Observer debriefing registration that includes the observer's name, cruise number, vessel or shoreside processor name(s), and requested debriefing date.

(E) Copies of "certificates of insurance" that name the NMFS Observer Program Task Leader as a "certificate holder". The certificates of insurance



shall verify the following coverage provisions and state that the insurance company will notify the certificate holder if insurance coverage is changed or cancelled:

(1) Maritime Liability to cover “seamen’s” claims under the Merchant Marine Act (Jones Act) and General Maritime Law (\$1 million minimum).

(2) Coverage under the U.S. Longshore and Harbor Workers’ Compensation Act (\$1 million minimum).

(3) States Workers’ Compensation as required.

(4) Commercial General Liability.

(F) Notification that, based upon a physical examination during the 12 months prior to an observer’s deployment, an examining physician has certified that an observer does not have any health problems or conditions that would jeopardize the observer’s safety or the safety of others while deployed, or prevent the observer from performing his or her duties satisfactorily, and that prior to examination, the certifying physician was made aware of the dangerous, remote and rigorous nature of the work. This information, including the date of the physical examination, must be submitted prior to the completion of the training or briefing session.

(G) A completed and unaltered copy of each type of signed and valid contract (including all attachments, appendices, addendums, and exhibits incorporated into the contract) an observer contractor has with those entities requiring observer services under paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section and with observers. Completed and unaltered copies of signed and valid contracts with specific entities requiring observer services or with specific observers must be submitted to the Observer Program Office upon request. Types of signed and valid contracts include the contracts an observer contractor has with:

(1) Vessels required to have observer coverage as specified at paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (iv) of this section,

(2) Vessels required to have observer coverage as specified at paragraphs (c)(1)(ii), (v), and (vii) of this section,

(3) Shoreside processors required to have observer coverage as specified at paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section,

(4) Shoreside processors required to have observer coverage as specified at paragraph (d)(1)(ii) of this section,

(5) Observers (to include contracts for the various compensation or salary levels of observers, the levels being based on observer experience).

(6) Required copies of contracts must be submitted by mail or faxed to: NMFS Observer Program Office, 7600 Sandpoint Way Northeast, Seattle, WA 98115-0070; fax number 206-526-4066.

(H) Reports of observer harassment, concerns about vessel or processor safety, or observer performance problems must be submitted within 24 hours after the observer contractor becomes aware of the problem.

(3) *Conflict of interest.* Observer contractors:

(i) Must not have a direct financial interest, other than the provision of observer services, in a North Pacific fishery, including, but not limited to, vessels or shoreside facilities involved in the catching or processing of the products of the fishery, concerns selling supplies or services to these vessels or shoreside facilities, or concerns purchasing raw or processed products from these vessels or shoreside facilities.

(ii) Must assign observers without regard to any preference by representatives of vessels and shoreside facilities based on observer race, gender, age, religion, or sexual orientation.

(iii) Must not solicit or accept, directly or indirectly, any gratuity, gift, favor, entertainment, loan, or anything of monetary value from anyone who conducts activities that are regulated by NMFS, or who has interests that may be substantially affected by the performance or nonperformance of the official duties of observer contractors.

(j) *Suspension and Decertification Process—(1) Applicability.* This paragraph (j) sets forth the procedures for suspension and decertification of observers and observer contractors under this section.

(2) *Policy.* (i) NMFS must certify responsible and qualified observers and observer contractors only. Suspension and decertification are discretionary actions that, taken in accordance with this section, are appropriate means to effectuate this policy.

(ii) The serious nature of suspension and decertification requires that these actions be taken only in the public interest for the promotion of fishery conservation and management and not for purposes of punishment. NMFS may impose suspension or decertification only for the causes and in accordance with the procedures set forth in this section.

(iii) In addition to suspension and decertification, observers and observer contractors who violate provisions of this part may be subject to penalties, fines, and other sanctions as authorized by law.

(3) *Public availability of suspension or decertification records.* Public availability of suspension or decertification records will depend upon the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act and other applicable law.

(4) *Effect and timing of suspension or decertification.* (i) Observers or observer contractors decertified or suspended must not provide services prescribed by this section to vessels and shoreside processors.

(ii) Suspension and decertification actions may be combined and imposed simultaneously.

(iii) Suspension or decertification of observer contractors includes all divisions or other organizational elements of observer contractors, unless the suspension or decertification decision is limited by its terms to specific divisions or organizational elements. The suspending or decertifying official may, at his or her sole discretion, include any affiliates of observer contractors if they are specifically named and given written notice of the suspension or proposed decertification and an opportunity to respond under paragraph (j)(5)(iii)(B) or (j)(6)(iii)(C) of this section.

(5) *Suspension—(i) General.* (A) The suspending official may, in the public interest, suspend observers or observer contractors for any of the causes in paragraph (j)(5)(ii) of this section, using the procedures in paragraph (j)(5)(iii) of this section.

(B) Suspension may be imposed on the basis of adequate evidence, pending the completion of investigation or legal proceedings, when NMFS determines that immediate action is nec-

essary. In assessing the adequacy of the evidence, the suspending official should consider how much information is available, how credible it is given the circumstances, whether or not important allegations are corroborated, and what inferences can reasonably be drawn as a result.

(ii) *Causes for suspension.* The suspending official may suspend observers or observer contractors:

(A) Upon a determination, based upon adequate evidence, that observers or observer contractors committed any acts or omissions constituting a cause for decertification under paragraph (j)(6)(ii) of this section; or

(B) Upon indictment for any of the causes for decertification in (j)(6)(ii)(A)(I) or (j)(6)(ii)(B)(I) of this section.

(iii) *Procedures—(A) Review.* The suspending official must review all available evidence and must promptly determine whether or not to proceed with suspension. The suspending official may refer the matter to the NMFS investigator for further investigation, or to the decertifying officer.

(B) *Notice of suspension.* When observers or observer contractors and any specifically named affiliates are suspended, they must be immediately advised personally or by certified mail, return receipt requested, at the last known residence or place of business:

(I) That they have been suspended and that the suspension is based on an indictment or other adequate evidence that observers or observer contractors have committed acts or omissions constituting grounds for suspension under (j)(5)(ii) of this section. Such acts or omissions may be described in terms sufficient to place observers or observer contractors on notice without disclosing NMFS' evidence.

(2) That the suspension is for a temporary period pending the completion of an investigation and such decertification proceedings as may ensue.

(3) Of the cause(s) relied upon under paragraph (j)(5)(ii) of this section for imposing suspension.

(4) Of the effect of the suspension.

(5) That, within 30 days after receipt of the notice, the observers or observer contractors may submit, in writing, documentary evidence and argument in

opposition to the suspension, including any additional specific documentary evidence that raises a genuine dispute over the material facts.

(6) That additional proceedings to determine disputed material facts may be conducted unless:

(i) The action is based on an indictment; or

(ii) A determination is made, on the basis of NOAA General Counsel advice, that the substantial interests of the government in pending or contemplated legal proceedings based on the same facts as the suspension would be prejudiced.

(C) *Dispute.* For suspensions not based on an indictment, if NMFS determines that the observers' or observer contractors' submission in opposition raises a genuine dispute over facts material to the suspension and if no determination has been made, on the basis of NOAA General Counsel advice, that substantial interests of the government in pending or contemplated legal proceedings based on the same facts as the suspension would be prejudiced, the suspending official:

(1) Must afford observers or observer contractors an opportunity to submit additional documentary evidence upon a showing that such documentary evidence was unavailable during the 30-day period following receipt of the notice of suspension.

(2) May, at his or her sole discretion, afford observers or observer contractors an opportunity to appear in person, present witnesses, and confront any person NMFS presents. The suspending official must make an audio tape of the proceedings and make a copy available at cost to observers or observer contractors upon request, unless observers or observer contractors and NMFS, by mutual agreement, waive the requirement for an audio tape.

(D) *Suspending official's decision.* (1) The suspending official's decision must be based on all the information in the administrative record, including any submission made by observers or observer contractors on action based on an indictment:

(i) In which observers or observer contractors' submissions do not raise a genuine dispute over material facts; or

(ii) In which additional proceedings to determine disputed material facts have been denied on the basis of NOAA General Counsel advice.

(2) In actions in which additional proceedings are necessary as to disputed material facts, written findings of fact must be prepared. The suspending official must base the decision on the facts as found, together with any information and argument submitted by observers or observer contractors and any other information in the administrative record.

(3) The suspending official may refer matters involving disputed material facts to another official for findings of fact. The suspending official may reject any such findings, in whole or in part.

(4) The suspending official's decision must be made after the conclusion of the proceedings with respect to disputed facts.

(5) Prompt written notice of the suspending official's decision to affirm, modify, or terminate the notice of suspension issued under this paragraph (j)(5) must be served on observers or observer contractors and any affiliates involved, personally or by certified mail, return receipt requested, at the last known residence or place of business.

(E) *Period of suspension.* (1) Suspension is for a temporary period pending the completion of any investigation and any ensuing legal proceedings or decertification proceedings, including any administrative review under paragraph (j)(7) of this section, unless sooner terminated by the suspending official or as provided under this paragraph (j). If suspension is in effect, the decertifying official will expedite any related decertification proceedings.

(2) If legal proceedings or decertification proceedings are not initiated within 12 months after the date of the suspension notice, the suspension must be terminated.

(F) *Scope of suspension for observer contractors.* The scope of suspension must be the same as that for decertification under paragraph (j)(6)(v), except that the procedures set out under paragraph (j)(5) must be used in imposing suspension.

(6) *Decertification*—(i) *General*. The decertifying official may, in the public interest, decertify observers or observer contractors for any of the causes in paragraph (j)(6)(ii) of this section using the procedures in paragraph (j)(6)(iii) of this section. The existence of a cause for decertification does not necessarily require that observers or observer contractors be decertified; the seriousness of the acts or omissions and any mitigating factors should be considered in making any decertification decision. The existence or non-existence of any mitigating factors is not necessarily determinative of an observers' or observer contractors' present fitness. Accordingly, if a cause for decertification exists, observers or observer contractors have the burden of demonstrating, to the satisfaction of the decertifying official, present fitness and that decertification is not necessary.

(ii) *Causes for decertification*—(A) *Observers*. (1) The decertifying official may decertify observers for a conviction of or civil judgment for the following:

(i) Commission of fraud or other violation in connection with obtaining or attempting to obtain certification, or in performing the duties of observers as prescribed by NMFS;

(ii) Commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property; or

(iii) Commission of any other offense indicating a lack of integrity or honesty that seriously and directly affects the present fitness of observers.

(2) The decertifying official may decertify observers, based upon a preponderance of the evidence, upon a determination that observers have:

(i) Failed to satisfactorily perform the duties of observers as prescribed by NMFS; or

(ii) Failed to abide by the standards of conduct for observers as prescribed under paragraph (h)(2) of this section.

(B) *Observer contractors*. (1) The decertifying official may decertify observer contractors for a conviction of or civil judgment for the following:

(i) Commission of fraud or other violation in connection with obtaining or

attempting to obtain certification, or in performing the responsibilities and duties of observer contractors as prescribed under paragraph (i)(2) of this section;

(ii) Commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property; or

(iii) Commission of any other offense indicating a lack of business integrity or business honesty that seriously and directly affects the present fitness of observer contractors.

(2) The decertifying official may decertify observer contractors, based upon a preponderance of the evidence, upon a determination that observer contractors have:

(i) Failed to satisfactorily perform the responsibilities and duties of observer contractors as prescribed under paragraph (i)(2) of this section; or

(ii) A conflict of interest as set out under paragraph (i)(3) of this section.

(iii) *Procedures*—(A) *Investigation and referral*. NMFS personnel must promptly report to the NMFS investigator matters appropriate for further investigation. The NMFS investigator must investigate matters so referred and submit the investigative material to the decertifying official or, if appropriate, to the suspending official.

(B) *Review*. The decertifying official must review all available evidence and must promptly determine whether or not to proceed with decertification. The decertifying official may refer the matter to the NMFS investigator for further investigation or, if appropriate, to the suspending official.

(C) *Notice of proposed decertification*. If the decertifying official determines to proceed with decertification, he or she must serve a notice of proposed decertification upon observers or observer contractors and any specifically named affiliates, personally or by certified mail, return receipt requested, at the last known residence or place of business, advising:

(1) That decertification is being considered.

(2) Of the reasons for the proposed decertification in terms sufficient to put observers or observer contractors on

notice of the conduct or transaction(s) upon which it is based.

(3) Of the cause(s) relied upon under paragraph (j)(6)(ii) of this section for proposing decertification.

(4) That, within 30 days after receipt of the notice, observers or observer contractors may submit, in writing, documentary evidence and argument in opposition to the proposed decertification, including any additional specific documentary evidence that raises a genuine dispute over the material facts.

(5) Of NMFS' procedures governing decertification decision making.

(6) Of the effect of the issuance of the notice of proposed decertification.

(7) Of the potential effect of an actual decertification.

(D) *Dispute*. In actions not based upon a conviction or civil judgment, if it is found that observers' or observer contractors' submissions raise a genuine dispute over facts material to the proposed decertification, the decertifying official:

(1) Must afford observers or observer contractors an opportunity to submit additional documentary evidence upon a showing that such documentary evidence was unavailable during the 30-day period following receipt of the notice of proposed decertification.

(2) May, at his or her sole discretion, afford observers or observer contractors an opportunity to appear in person, present witnesses, and confront any person NMFS presents. The decertifying official must make an audio tape of the proceedings and make a copy available at cost to observers or observer contractors upon request, unless observers or observer contractors and NMFS, by mutual agreement, waive the requirement for an audio tape.

(E) *Decertifying official's decision*. (1) In actions based upon a conviction or judgment, or in which there is no genuine dispute over material facts, the decertifying official must make a decision on the basis of all the information in the administrative record, including any submission made by observers or observer contractors. The decision must be made after receipt of any timely information and argument sub-

mitted by observers or observer contractors.

(2) In actions in which additional proceedings are necessary as to disputed material facts, written findings of fact must be prepared. The decertifying official must base the decision on the facts as found, together with any information and argument submitted by observers or observer contractors and any other information in the administrative record.

(3) The decertifying official may refer matters involving disputed material facts to another official for findings of fact. The decertifying official may reject any such findings, in whole or in part.

(4) The decertifying official's decision must be made after the conclusion of the proceedings with respect to disputed facts.

(5) In any action in which the proposed decertification is not based upon a conviction or civil judgment, the cause for decertification may be established by a preponderance of the evidence.

(F) *Notice of decertifying official's decision*. (1) If the decertifying official decides to impose decertification, observers or observer contractors and any affiliates involved must be given prompt notice personally or by certified mail, return receipt requested, at the last known residence or place of business. Such notice must:

(i) Refer to the notice of proposed decertification.

(ii) Specify the reasons for decertification.

(iii) Advise that the decertification is effective immediately, unless the decertifying official determines that there is a compelling reason for maintaining certification for a specified period under conditions and restrictions necessary and appropriate to protect the public interest or promote fishery conservation and management and states the reasons in the notice.

(2) If decertification is not imposed, the decertifying official must promptly notify observers or observer contractors and any affiliates involved, by certified mail, return receipt requested, at the last known residence or place of business.

(iv) *Period of decertification.* (A) Decertification must be in force indefinitely or until rescinded.

(B) The decertifying official may rescind decertification, upon observers' or observer contractors' request, supported by documentation, for reasons such as:

(1) Newly discovered material evidence;

(2) Reversal of the conviction or civil judgment upon which the decertification was based;

(3) Bona fide change in ownership or management;

(4) Elimination of other causes for which the decertification was imposed; or

(5) Other reasons the decertifying official deems appropriate.

(v) *Scope of decertification.* (A) The improper conduct of any officer, director, shareholder, partner, employee, or other individual associated with observer contractors may be imputed to the observer contractors when the conduct occurred in connection with the performance of duties for or on behalf of observer contractors, or with observer contractors' knowledge, approval, or acquiescence. Observer contractors' acceptance of the benefits derived from the conduct must be evidence of such knowledge, approval, or acquiescence.

(B) The improper conduct of observer contractors may be imputed to any officer, director, shareholder, partner, employee, or other individual associated with observer contractors who participated in, knew of, or had reason to know of the observer contractors' conduct.

(7) *Administrative review of suspension or decertification.*

(i) Observers or observer contractors may petition for review of a suspension decision issued under paragraph (j)(5)(iii) of this section or a decertification decision issued under paragraph (j)(6)(iii) of this section within 30 days after the date the decision was served. The petition must be addressed to the appeals officer identified in the notice of suspension or decertification. Any petitioned suspension will remain in effect pending the appeals officer's written decision to affirm, modify or terminate the suspension.

(ii) Administrative review is discretionary. Petitions for discretionary review may be filed only upon one or more of the following grounds:

(A) A finding of material fact is clearly erroneous based upon the administrative record;

(B) A substantial and important question of policy or discretion is involved; or

(C) A prejudicial error has occurred.

(iii) If the appeals officer declines review based on the written petition, observers or observer contractors must be immediately advised of the decision to decline review personally or by certified mail, return receipt requested, at the last known residence or place of business.

(iv) If the appeals officer grants review based on the written petition, he or she may request further written explanation from observers, observer contractors, or the decertifying officer or suspending officer. The appeals officer will then render a written decision to affirm, modify, or terminate the suspension or decertification or return the matter to the suspending or decertifying official for further findings. The appeals officer must base the decision on the administrative records compiled under paragraphs (j)(5) or (j)(6) of this section, as appropriate. The appeals officer will serve the decision on observers or observer contractors and any affiliates involved, personally or by certified mail, return receipt requested, at the last known residence or place of business.

(v) An appeals officer's decision imposing suspension, or decertification or an unpetitioned suspending, or decertifying official's decision is the final administrative decision of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

(k) *Release of observer data to the public—(1) Summary of weekly data.* The following information collected by observers for each catcher processor and catcher vessel during any weekly reporting period may be made available to the public:

(i) Vessel name and Federal permit number.

(ii) Number of chinook salmon and "other salmon" observed.

(iii) The ratio of total round weight of halibut or Pacific herring to the

total round weight of groundfish in sampled catch.

(iv) The ratio of number of king crab or *C. bairdi* Tanner crab to the total round weight of groundfish in sampled hauls.

(v) The number of observed trawl hauls or fixed gear sets.

(vi) The number of trawl hauls that were basket sampled.

(vii) The total weight of basket samples taken from sampled trawl hauls.

(2) *Haul-specific data.* (i) The information listed in paragraphs (k)(2)(i) (A) through (M) of this section and collected by observers from observed hauls on board vessels using trawl gear to participate in a directed fishery for groundfish other than rockfish, Greenland turbot, or Atka mackerel may be made available to the public:

(A) Date.

(B) Time of day gear is deployed.

(C) Latitude and longitude at beginning of haul.

(D) Bottom depth.

(E) Fishing depth of trawl.

(F) The ratio of the number of chinook salmon to the total round weight of groundfish.

(G) The ratio of the number of other salmon to the total round weight of groundfish.

(H) The ratio of total round weight of halibut to the total round weight of groundfish.

(I) The ratio of total round weight of herring to the total round weight of groundfish.

(J) The ratio of the number of king crab to the total round weight of groundfish.

(K) The ratio of the number of *C. bairdi* Tanner crab to the total round weight of groundfish.

(L) Sea surface temperature (where available).

(M) Sea temperature at fishing depth of trawl (where available).

(ii) The identity of the vessels from which the data in paragraph (k)(2)(i) of this section are collected will not be released.

(3) *Competitive harm.* In exceptional circumstances, the owners and operators of vessels may provide to the Regional Administrator written justification at the time observer data are submitted, or within a reasonable time

thereafter, that disclosure of the information listed in paragraphs (k) (1) and (2) of this section could reasonably be expected to cause substantial competitive harm. The determination whether to disclose the information will be made pursuant to 15 CFR 4.7.

[61 FR 56431, Nov. 1, 1996, as amended at 61 FR 63761, Dec. 2, 1996; 61 FR 65989, Dec. 16, 1996; 62 FR 60182, Nov. 7, 1997; 62 FR 63891, Dec. 3, 1997; 62 FR 67760, Dec. 30, 1997; 63 FR 11168, Mar. 6, 1998; 63 FR 30409, June 4, 1998]

#### APPENDIX A TO PART 679—PERFORMANCE AND TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SCALES USED TO WEIGH CATCH AT SEA IN THE GROUNDFISH FISHERIES OFF ALASKA

##### TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction
2. Belt Scales
  - 2.1 Applicability
  - 2.2 Performance Requirements
    - 2.2.1 Maximum Permissible Errors
      - 2.2.1.1 Laboratory Tests
      - 2.2.1.2 Zero Load Tests
      - 2.2.1.3 Material Tests
    - 2.2.2 Minimum Flow Rate ( $\Sigma$ min)
    - 2.2.3 Minimum Totalized Load ( $\Sigma$ min)
    - 2.2.4 Influence Quantities
      - 2.2.4.1 Temperature
      - 2.2.4.2 Power Supply
  - 2.3 Technical Requirements
    - 2.3.1 Indicators and Printers
      - 2.3.1.1 General
      - 2.3.1.2 Values Defined
      - 2.3.1.3 Units
      - 2.3.1.4 Value of the Scale Division
      - 2.3.1.5 Range of Indication
      - 2.3.1.6 Resettable and Non-resettable Values
      - 2.3.1.7 Rate of Flow Indicator
      - 2.3.1.8 Printed Information
      - 2.3.1.9 Permanence of Markings
      - 2.3.1.10 Power Loss
      - 2.3.1.11 Adjustable Components
      - 2.3.1.12 Audit Trail
      - 2.3.1.13 Adjustments to Scale Weights
    - 2.3.2 Weighing Elements
      - 2.3.2.1 Speed Measurement
      - 2.3.2.2 Conveyor Belt
      - 2.3.2.3 Overload Protection
      - 2.3.2.4 Speed Control
      - 2.3.2.5 Adjustable Components
      - 2.3.2.6 Motion Compensation
    - 2.3.3 Installation Conditions
    - 2.3.4 Marking
      - 2.3.4.1 Presentation
  - 2.4 Tests
    - 2.4.1 Minimum Test Load
    - 2.4.2 Laboratory Tests
      - 2.4.2.1 Influence Quantity and Disturbance Tests
      - 2.4.2.2 Zero-Load Tests

- 2.4.2.3 Material Tests
- 2.4.3 Annual Scale Inspections
- 2.4.3.1 Zero-Load Tests
- 2.4.3.2 Material Tests
- 3. Automatic Hopper Scales
  - 3.1 Applicability
  - 3.2 Performance Requirements
    - 3.2.1 Maximum Permissible Errors
      - 3.2.1.1 Laboratory Tests
      - 3.2.1.2 Increasing and Decreasing Load Tests
    - 3.2.2 Minimum Weighment ( $\Sigma$ min)
    - 3.2.3 Minimum Totalized Load (Lot)
    - 3.2.4 Influence Quantities
      - 3.2.4.1 Temperature
        - 3.2.4.1.1 Operating Temperature
      - 3.2.4.2 Power Supply
  - 3.3 Technical Requirements
    - 3.3.1 Indicators and Printers
      - 3.3.1.1 General
      - 3.3.1.2 Values Defined
      - 3.3.1.3 Units
      - 3.3.1.4 Value of the Scale Division
      - 3.3.1.5 Weighing Sequence
      - 3.3.1.6 Printing Sequence
      - 3.3.1.7 Printed Information
      - 3.3.1.8 Permanence of Markings
      - 3.3.1.9 Range of Indication
        - 3.3.1.10 Non-resettable Values
        - 3.3.1.11 Power Loss
        - 3.3.1.12 Adjustable Components
        - 3.3.1.13 Audit Trail
        - 3.3.1.14 Zero-Load Adjustment
          - 3.3.1.14.1 Manual
          - 3.3.1.14.2 Semi-automatic
        - 3.3.1.15 Damping Means
        - 3.3.1.16 Adjustments to Scale Weights
      - 3.3.2 Interlocks and Gate Control
      - 3.3.3 Overfill Sensor
      - 3.3.4 Weighing Elements
        - 3.3.4.1 Overload Protection
        - 3.3.4.2 Adjustable Components
        - 3.3.4.3 Motion Compensation
      - 3.3.5 Installation Conditions
      - 3.3.6 Marking
        - 3.3.6.1 Presentation
    - 3.4 Tests
      - 3.4.1 Standards
      - 3.4.2 Laboratory Tests
        - 3.4.2.1 Influence Quantity and Disturbance Tests
        - 3.4.2.2 Performance Tests
      - 3.4.3 Annual Scale Inspections
  - 4. Platform Scales and Hanging Scales
    - 4.1 Applicability
    - 4.2 Performance Requirements
      - 4.2.1 Maximum Permissible Errors
        - 4.2.1.1 Laboratory Tests
        - 4.2.1.2 Increasing and Decreasing Load and Shift Tests
      - 4.2.2 Accuracy Classes
      - 4.2.3 Minimum Load
      - 4.2.4 Influence Quantities
        - 4.2.4.1 Temperature
          - 4.2.4.1.1 Operating Temperature
        - 4.2.4.2 Power Supply
    - 4.3 Technical Requirements
      - 4.3.1 Indicators and Printers
        - 4.3.1.1 General
        - 4.3.1.2 Values Defined
        - 4.3.1.3 Units
        - 4.3.1.4 Value of the Scale Division
        - 4.3.1.5 Printed Information
        - 4.3.1.6 Permanence of Markings
        - 4.3.1.7 Power Loss
        - 4.3.1.8 Adjustable Components
        - 4.3.1.9 Zero-Load Adjustment
          - 4.3.1.9.1 Manual
          - 4.3.1.9.2 Semi-automatic
        - 4.3.1.10 Damping Means
      - 4.3.2 Weighing Elements
        - 4.3.2.1 Overload Protection
        - 4.3.2.2 Adjustable Components
        - 4.3.2.3 Motion Compensation
      - 4.3.3 Installation Conditions
      - 4.3.4 Marking
        - 4.3.4.1 Presentation
    - 4.4 Tests
      - 4.4.1 Standards
      - 4.4.2 Laboratory Tests
        - 4.4.2.1 Influence Quantities and Disturbance Tests
        - 4.4.2.2 Performance Tests
      - 4.4.3 Annual Scale Inspections
  - 5. Definitions
    - ANNEX A TO APPENDIX A TO PART 679—  
INFLUENCE QUANTITY AND DISTURBANCE TESTS
    - A.1 General
    - A.2 Test considerations
    - A.3 Tests
      - A.3.1 Static Temperatures
      - A.3.2 Damp Heat, Steady State
      - A.3.3 Power Voltage Variation
      - A.3.4 Short Time Power Reduction
      - A.3.5 Bursts
      - A.3.6 Electrostatic Discharge
      - A.3.7 Electromagnetic Susceptibility
    - A.4 Bibliography

#### 1. Introduction

(a) This appendix to part 679 contains the performance and technical requirements for scales to be approved by NMFS for use to weigh, at sea, catch from the groundfish fisheries off Alaska. The performance and technical requirements in this document have not been reviewed or endorsed by the National Conference on Weights and Measures. Regulations implementing the requirements of this appendix and additional requirements for and with respect to scales used to weigh catch at sea are found at 50 CFR 679.28(b).

(b) Revisions, amendments, or additions to this appendix may be made after notice and opportunity for public comments. Send requests for revisions, amendments, or additions to the Sustainable Fisheries Division, Alaska Region, NMFS, P.O. Box 21668, Juneau, AK 99802.

(c) *Types of Scales Covered by Appendix*—This appendix contains performance and technical requirements for belt, automatic hopper, platform, and hanging scales.



(d) *Testing and Approval of Scales Used to Weigh Catch at Sea*—Scales used to weigh catch at sea are required to comply with four categories of performance and technical requirements: (1) Type evaluation; (2) initial inspection after installation while the vessel is tied up at a dock and is not under power at sea; (3) annual reinspection while the vessel is tied up at a dock and is not under power at sea; and (4) daily at-sea tests of the scale's accuracy. This appendix contains only the performance and technical requirements for type evaluation and initial and annual reinspections by an authorized scale inspector.

## 2. Belt Scales

2.1 *Applicability*. The requirements in this section apply to a scale or scale system that employs a conveyor belt in contact with a weighing element to determine the weight of a bulk commodity being conveyed across the scale.

2.2 *Performance Requirements*—2.2.1 *Maximum Permissible Errors*. For laboratory tests of a scale and initial inspections and annual reinspections of an installed scale when the vessel is tied up at a dock and is not under power at sea, the following maximum permissible errors (MPEs) are specified:

2.2.1.1 *Laboratory Tests*. See annex A to this appendix A for procedures for disturbance tests and influence factors.

a. *Disturbances*.  $\pm 0.18$  percent of the weight of the load totalized.

b. *Influence Factors*.  $\pm 0.25$  percent of the weight of the load totalized.

c. *Temperature Effect at Zero Flow Rate*. The difference between the values obtained at zero flow rate taken at temperatures that differ by  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$   $\pm 0.2^{\circ}\text{C}$  must not be greater than 0.035 percent of the weight of the load totalized at the maximum flow-rate for the time of the test.

2.2.1.2 *Zero Load Tests*. For zero load tests conducted in a laboratory or on a scale installed on a vessel and conducted when the vessel is tied up at a dock and not under power at sea,  $\pm 0.1$  percent of the value of the minimum totalized load or 1 scale division (d), whichever is greater.

2.2.1.3 *Material Tests*. For material tests conducted in a laboratory or on a scale installed on a vessel and conducted when the vessel is tied up at a dock and not under power at sea,  $\pm 1.0$  percent of the known weight of the test material.

2.2.2 *Minimum Flow Rate ( $Q_{\min}$ )*. The minimum flow rate must be specified by the manufacturer and must not be greater than 35 percent of the rated capacity of the scale in kilograms per hour (kg/hr) or metric tons per hour (mt/hr).

2.2.3 *Minimum Totalized Load ( $\Sigma_{\min}$ )*. The minimum totalized load must not be less than the greater of—

a. Two percent of the load totalized in 1 hour at the maximum flow rate;

b. The load obtained at the maximum flow rate in 1 revolution of the belt; or

c. A load equal to 800 scale divisions (d).

2.2.4 *Influence Quantities*. The following requirements apply to influence factor tests conducted in the laboratory.

2.2.4.1 *Temperature*. A belt scale must comply with the performance and technical requirements at a range of temperatures from  $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+40^{\circ}\text{C}$ . However, for special applications the temperature range may be different, but the range must not be less than  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  and must be so specified on the scale's descriptive markings.

2.2.4.2 *Power Supply*. A belt scale must comply with the performance and technical requirements when operated within a range of  $-15$  percent to  $+10$  percent of the power supply specified on the scale's descriptive markings.

2.3.1 *Technical Requirements*.

2.3.1 *Indicators and Printers*.

2.3.1.1 *General*. A belt scale must be equipped with an indicator capable of displaying both the weight of fish in each haul or set and the cumulative weight of all fish or other material weighed on the scale between annual inspections ("the cumulative weight"), a rate of flow indicator, and a printer. The indications and printed representations must be clear, definite, accurate, and easily read under all conditions of normal operation of the belt scale.

2.3.1.2 *Values Defined*. If indications or printed representations are intended to have specific values, these must be defined by a sufficient number of figures, words, or symbols, uniformly placed with reference to the indications or printed representations and as close as practicable to the indications or printed representations but not so positioned as to interfere with the accuracy of reading.

2.3.1.3 *Units*. The weight of each haul or set must be indicated in kilograms, and the cumulative weight must be indicated in either kilograms or metric tons and decimal subdivisions.

2.3.1.4 *Value of the Scale Division*. The value of the scale division (d) expressed in a unit of weight must be equal to 1, 2, or 5, or a decimal multiple or sub-multiple of 1, 2, or 5.

2.3.1.5 *Range of Indication*. The range of the weight indications and printed values for each haul or set must be from 0 kg to 999,999 kg and for the cumulative weight must be from 0 to 99,999 metric tons.

2.3.1.6 *Resettable and Non-resettable Values*. The means to indicate the weight of fish in each haul or set must be resettable to zero. The means to indicate the cumulative weight must not be resettable to zero without breaking a security means and must be reset only upon direction of NMFS or an authorized scale inspector.

2.3.1.7 *Rate of Flow Indicator.* Permanent means must be provided to produce an audio or visual signal when the rate of flow is less than the minimum flow rate or greater than 98 percent of the maximum flow rate.

2.3.1.8 *Printed Information.* The information printed must include—

- a. For catch weight:
  - i. The vessel name;
  - ii. The Federal fisheries or processor permit number of the vessel;
  - iii. The haul or set number;
  - iv. The month, day, year, and time (to the nearest minute) weighing catch from the haul or set started;
  - v. The month, day, year, and time (to the nearest minute) weighing catch from the haul or set ended;
  - vi. The total weight of catch in each haul or set;
  - vii. The total cumulative weight of all fish or other material weighed on the scale; and
  - viii. The date and time the information is printed.
- b. For the audit trail:
  - i. The vessel name;
  - ii. The Federal fisheries or processor permit number of the vessel;
  - iii. The date and time (to the nearest minute) that the adjustment was made;
  - iv. The name or type of adjustment being made; and
  - v. The initial and final values of the parameter being changed.

2.3.1.9 *Permanence of Markings.* All required indications, markings, and instructions must be distinct and easily readable and must be of such character that they will not tend to become obliterated or illegible.

2.3.1.10 *Power Loss.* In the event of a power failure, means must be provided to retain in a memory the weight of fish in each haul or set for which a printed record has not yet been made, the cumulative weight, and the information on the audit trail.

2.3.1.11 *Adjustable Components.* An adjustable component that when adjusted affects the performance or accuracy of the scale must be held securely in position and must not be capable of adjustment without breaking a security means unless a record of the adjustment is made on the audit trail described in 2.3.1.12.

2.3.1.12 *Audit Trail.* An audit trail in the form of an event logger must be provided to document changes made using adjustable components. The following information must be provided in an electronic form that cannot be changed or erased by the scale operator, can be printed at any time, and can be cleared by the scale manufacturer's representative upon direction by NMFS or by an authorized scale inspector:

- a. The date and time (to the nearest minute) of the change;
- b. The name or type of adjustment being made; and

- c. The initial and final values of the parameter being changed.

2.3.1.13 *Adjustments to Scale Weights.* The indicators and printer must be designed so that the scale operator cannot change or adjust the indicated and printed weight values.

2.3.2 *Weighing Elements.*

2.3.2.1 *Speed Measurement.* A belt scale must be equipped with means to accurately sense the belt travel and/or speed whether the belt is loaded or empty.

2.3.2.2 *Conveyer Belt.* The weight per unit length of the conveyer belt must be practically constant. Belt joints must be such that there are no significant effects on the weighing results.

2.3.2.3 *Overload Protection.* The load receiver must be equipped with means so that an overload of 150 percent or more of the capacity does not affect the metrological characteristics of the scale.

2.3.2.4 *Speed Control.* The speed of the belt must not vary by more than 5 percent of the nominal speed.

2.3.2.5 *Adjustable Components.* An adjustable component that can affect the performance of the belt scale must be held securely in position and must not be capable of adjustment without breaking a security means.

2.3.2.6 *Motion Compensation.* A belt scale must be equipped with automatic means to compensate for the motion of a vessel at sea so that the weight values indicated are within the MPEs. Such means shall be a reference load cell and a reference mass weight or other equally effective means. When equivalent means are utilized, the manufacturer must provide NMFS with information demonstrating that the scale can weigh accurately at sea.

2.3.3 *Installation Conditions.* A belt scale must be rigidly installed in a level condition.

2.3.4 *Marking.* A belt scale must be marked with the—

- a. Name, initials, or trademark of the manufacturer or distributor;
- b. Model designation;
- c. Non-repetitive serial number;
- d. Maximum flow rate ( $Q_{max}$ );
- e. Minimum flow rate ( $Q_{min}$ );
- f. Minimum totalized load ( $\Sigma_{min}$ );
- g. Value of a scale division ( $d$ );
- h. Belt speed;
- i. Weigh length;
- j. Maximum capacity ( $Max$ );
- k. Temperature range (if applicable); and
- l. Mains voltage.

2.3.4.1 *Presentation.* The markings must be reasonably permanent and of such size, shape, and clarity to provide easy reading in normal conditions of use. They must be grouped together in a place visible to the operator.

2.4 *Tests.*

2.4.1 *Minimum Test Load.* The minimum test load must be the greater of—

- a. 2 percent of the load totalized in 1 hour at the maximum flow rate;
- b. The load obtained at maximum flow rate in one revolution of the belt; or
- c. A load equal to 800 scale divisions.

#### 2.4.2 Laboratory Tests.

2.4.2.1 *Influence Quantity and Disturbance Tests.* Tests must be conducted according to annex A and the results of these tests must be within the values specified in section 2.2.1.1.

2.4.2.2 *Zero-Load Tests.* A zero-load test must be conducted for a time equal to that required to deliver the minimum totalized load ("min). At least two zero-load tests must be conducted prior to a material test. The results of these tests must be within the values specified in section 2.2.1.2.

2.4.2.3 *Material Tests.* At least one material test must be conducted with the weight of the material or simulated material equal to or greater than the minimum test load. The results of these tests must be within the values specified in section 2.2.1.3.

#### 2.4.3 Annual Inspections.

2.4.3.1 *Zero-Load Tests.* A zero-load test must be conducted for a time equal to that required to deliver the minimum totalized load ( $\Sigma$ min). At least one zero-load test must be conducted prior to each material test. The results of this test must be within the values specified in section 2.2.1.2.

2.4.3.2 *Material Tests.* At least one material or simulated material test must be conducted with the weight of the material or simulated material equal to or greater than the minimum test load. The results of these tests must be within the values specified in section 2.2.1.3.

### 3. Automatic Hopper Scales

3.1 *Applicability.* The requirements in this section apply to a scale or scale system that is designed for automatic weighing of a bulk commodity in predetermined amounts.

#### 3.2 Performance Requirements.

3.2.1 *Maximum Permissible Errors.* For laboratory tests of a scale and initial inspection and annual reinspections of an installed scale when the vessel is tied up at a dock and is not under power at sea, the following MPEs are specified:

3.2.1.1 *Laboratory Tests.* See annex A to appendix A for procedures for disturbance test and influence factors.

a. *Disturbances.* Significant fault (sf) ( $\pm$ scale division).

b. *Influence Factors.*  $\pm 1$  percent of test load.

3.2.1.2 *Increasing and Decreasing Load Tests.* For increasing and decreasing load tests conducted in a laboratory or on a scale installed on a vessel tied up at a dock and not under power at sea,  $\pm 1.0$  percent of the test load.

3.2.2 *Minimum Weighment ( $\Sigma$ min).* The minimum weighment must not be less than 20 percent of the weighing capacity, or a load

equal to 100 scale intervals (d), except for the final weighment of a lot.

3.2.3 *Minimum Totalized Load (Lot).* The minimum totalized load must not be less than 4 weighments.

3.2.4 *Influence Quantities.* The following requirements apply to influence factor tests conducted in the laboratory:

3.2.4.1 *Temperature.* A hopper scale must comply with the metrological and technical requirements at temperatures from  $-10^{\circ}$  C to  $+40^{\circ}$  C. However, for special applications the temperature range may be different, but the range must not be less than  $30^{\circ}$  C and must be so specified on the scale's descriptive markings.

3.2.4.1.1 *Operating Temperature.* A hopper scale must not display or print any usable weight values until the operating temperature necessary for accurate weighing and a stable zero-balance condition have been attained.

3.2.4.2 *Power Supply.* A hopper scale must comply with the performance and technical requirements when operated within  $-15$  percent to  $+10$  percent of the power supply specified on the scale's descriptive markings.

#### 3.3 Technical Requirements.

##### 3.3.1 Indicators and Printers.

3.3.1.1 *General.* a. A hopper scale must be equipped with an indicator and printer that indicates and prints the weight of each load and a no-load reference value; and a printer that prints the total weight of fish in each haul or set and the total cumulative weight of all fish and other material weighed on the scale between annual inspections ("the cumulative weight"). The indications and printed information must be clear, definite, accurate, and easily read under all conditions of normal operation of the hopper scale.

b. A no-load reference value may be a positive or negative value in terms of scale divisions or zero. When the no-load reference value is zero, the scale must return to a zero indication (within  $\pm 0.5$  scale division) when the load receptor (hopper) is empty following the discharge of all loads, without the intervention of either automatic or manual means.

3.3.1.2 *Values Defined.* If indications or printed representations are intended to have specific values, these must be defined by a sufficient number of figures, words, or symbols, uniformly placed with reference to the indications or printed representations and as close as practicable to the indications or printed representations but not so positioned as to interfere with the accuracy of reading.

3.3.1.3 *Units.* The weight of each haul or set must be indicated in kilograms, and the cumulative weight must be indicated in either kilograms or metric tons and decimal subdivisions.

3.3.1.4 *Value of the Scale Division.* The value of the scale division (d) expressed in a

unit of weight must be equal to 1, 2, or 5, or a decimal multiple or sub-multiple of 1, 2, or 5.

3.3.1.5 *Weighing Sequence.* For hopper scales used to receive (weigh in), the no-load reference value must be determined and printed only at the beginning of each weighing cycle. For hopper scales used to deliver (weigh out), the no-load reference value must be determined and printed only after the gross-load weight value for each weighing cycle has been indicated and printed.

3.3.1.6 *Printing Sequence.* Provision must be made so that all weight values are indicated until the completion of the printing of the indicated values.

3.3.1.7 *Printed Information.* The information printed must include—

- a. For catch weight:
  - i. The vessel name;
  - ii. The Federal fisheries or processor permit number of the vessel;
  - iii. The haul or set number;
  - iv. The month, day, year, and time (to the nearest minute) weighing catch from the haul or set started;
  - v. The month, day, year, and time (to the nearest minute) weighing catch from the haul or set ended;
  - vi. The total weight of catch in each haul or set;
  - vii. The total cumulative weight of all fish or other material weighed on the scale; and
  - viii. The date and time the information is printed.
- b. For the audit trail:
  - i. The vessel name;
  - ii. The Federal fisheries or processor permit number of the vessel;
  - iii. The date and time (to the nearest minute) of the change;
  - iv. The name or type of adjustment being made; and
  - v. The initial and final values of the parameter being changed.

3.3.1.8 *Permanence of Markings.* All required indications, markings, and instructions must be distinct and easily readable and must be of such character that they will not tend to become obliterated or illegible.

3.3.1.9 *Range of Indication.* The range of the weight indications and printed values for each haul or set must be from 0 kg to 999,999 kg and for the cumulative weight must be from 0 to 99,999 metric tons.

3.3.1.10 *Non-Resettable Values.* The cumulative weight must not be resettable to zero without breaking a security means and must be reset only upon direction by NMFS or by an authorized scale inspector.

3.3.1.11 *Power Loss.* In the event of a power failure, means must be provided to retain in a memory the weight of fish in each haul or set for which a printed record has not yet been made, the cumulative weight, and the information on the audit trail described in 3.3.1.13.

3.3.1.12 *Adjustable Components.* An adjustable component that, when adjusted, affects the performance or accuracy of the scale must not be capable of adjustment without breaking a security means, unless a record of the adjustment is made on the audit trail described in 3.3.1.13.

3.3.1.13 *Audit Trail.* An audit trail in the form of an event logger must be provided to document changes made using adjustable components. The following information must be provided in an electronic form that cannot be changed or erased by the scale operator, can be printed at any time, and can be cleared by the scale manufacturer's representative upon direction of NMFS or by an authorized scale inspector:

- a. The date and time (to the nearest minute) of the change;
- b. The name or type of adjustment being made; and
- c. The initial and final values of the parameter being changed.

3.3.1.14 *Zero-Load Adjustment.* A hopper scale must be equipped with a manual or semi-automatic means that can be used to adjust the zero-load balance or no-load reference value.

3.3.1.14.1 *Manual.* A manual means must be operable or accessible only by a tool outside of, or entirely separate from, this mechanism or enclosed in a cabinet.

3.3.1.14.2 *Semi-Automatic.* A semi-automatic means must be operable only when the indication is stable within  $\pm 1$  scale division and cannot be operated during a weighing cycle (operation).

3.3.1.15 *Damping Means.* A hopper scale must be equipped with effective automatic means to bring the indications quickly to a readable stable equilibrium. Effective automatic means must also be provided to permit the recording of weight values only when the indication is stable within plus or minus one scale division.

3.3.1.16 *Adjustments to Scale Weights.* The indicators and printer must be designed so that the scale operator cannot change or adjust the indicated and printed weight values.

3.3.2 *Interlocks and Gate Control.* A hopper scale must have operating interlocks so that—

- a. Product cannot be weighed if the printer is disconnected or subject to a power loss;
- b. The printer cannot print a weight if either of the gates leading to or from the weigh hopper is open;
- c. The low paper sensor of the printer is activated;
- d. The system will operate only in the sequence intended; and
- e. If the overfill sensor is activated, this condition is indicated to the operator and is printed.

3.3.3 *Overfill Sensor.* The weigh hopper must be equipped with an overfill sensor that will cause the feed gate to close, activate an

alarm, and stop the weighing operation until the overfill condition has been corrected.

#### 3.3.4 *Weighing Elements.*

3.3.4.1 *Overload Protection.* The weigh hopper must be equipped with means so that an overload of 150 percent or more of the capacity of the hopper does not affect the metrological characteristics of the scale.

3.3.4.2 *Adjustable Components.* An adjustable component that can affect the performance of the hopper scale must be held securely in position and must not be capable of adjustment without breaking a security means.

3.3.4.3 *Motion Compensation.* A hopper scale must be equipped with automatic means to compensate for the motion of a vessel at sea so that the weight values indicated are within the MPEs. Such means shall be a reference load cell and a reference mass weight or other equally effective means. When equivalent means are utilized, the manufacturer must provide NMFS with information demonstrating that the scale can weigh accurately at sea.

3.3.5 *Installation Conditions.* A hopper scale must be rigidly installed in a level condition.

3.3.6 *Marking.* A hopper scale must be marked with the following:

- a. Name, initials, or trademark of the manufacturer or distributor;
- b. Model designation;
- c. Non-repetitive serial number;
- d. Maximum capacity (Max);
- e. Minimum capacity (min);
- f. Minimum totalized load ( $\Sigma$ min);
- g. Minimum weighment;
- h. Value of the scale division (d);
- i. Temperature range (if applicable); and
- j. Mains voltage.

3.3.6.1 *Presentation.* Descriptive markings must be reasonably permanent and grouped together in a place visible to the operator.

#### 3.4 *Tests.*

3.4.1 *Standards.* The error of the standards used must not exceed 25 percent of the MPE to be applied.

#### 3.4.2 *Laboratory Tests.*

3.4.2.1 *Influence Quantity and Disturbance Tests.* Tests must be conducted according to annex A and the results of these tests must be within the values specified in section 3.2.1.1.

3.4.2.2 *Performance Tests.* Performance tests must be conducted as follows:

a. *Increasing load test.* At least five increasing load tests must be conducted with test loads at the minimum load, at a load near capacity, and at 2 or more critical points in between; and

b. *Decreasing load test.* A decreasing load test must be conducted with a test load approximately equal to one-half capacity when removing the test loads of an increasing load test.

#### 3.4.3 *Annual Inspections.*

At least two increasing load tests and two decreasing load tests must be conducted as specified in 3.4.2.2. Additionally, tests must be conducted with test loads approximately equal to the weight of loads at which the scale is normally used.

#### 4. *Platform Scales and Hanging Scales*

4.1 *Applicability.* The requirements in this section apply to platform and hanging scales used to weigh total catch. Platform scales used only as observer sampling scales or to determine the known weight of fish for a material test of another scale are not required to have a printer under sections 4.3.1 and 4.3.1.5 or an audit trail under section 4.3.1.8.

#### 4.2 *Performance Requirements.*

4.2.1 *Maximum Permissible Errors.* For laboratory tests of a scale and initial inspection and annual reinspections of an installed scale while the vessel is tied up at a dock and is not under power at sea, the following MPEs are specified:

4.2.1.1 *Laboratory Tests.* See annex A to this appendix A for procedures for disturbance tests and influence factors.

a. *Disturbances.* Significant fault ( $\pm 1$  scale division); and

b. *Influence Factors.* See Table 1 in section 4.2.1.2.

4.2.1.2 *Increasing and Decreasing Load and Shift Tests.* Increasing and decreasing load and shift tests conducted in a laboratory or on a scale installed on a vessel while the vessel is tied up at a dock and is not under power at sea, see Table 1 as follows:

TABLE 1—INFLUENCE FACTORS

Test load in scale divisions (d)		Maximum permissible error (d)
Class III <sup>1</sup>	Class IIII	
0 < m <sup>2</sup> ≤ 500 .....	0 < m ≤ 50 .....	0.5
500 < m ≤ 2000 .....	50 < m ≤ 200 .....	1.0
2000 < m .....	200 < m .....	1.5

<sup>1</sup>Scale accuracy classes are defined in section 4.2.2, table 2.

<sup>2</sup>Mass or weight of the test load in scale divisions.

4.2.2 *Accuracy Classes.* Scales are divided into two accuracy classes, class III and class IIII. The accuracy class of a scale is designated by the manufacturer. The design of each accuracy class with respect to number of scale divisions (n) and the value of the scale division (d) is specified according to table 2:

TABLE 2—ACCURACY CLASSES

Accuracy class	Value of scale division (d)	Number of scale divisions (n)	
		Minimum	Maximum
III .....	5 g or greater	500	10,000
IIII .....	5 g or greater	100	1,000

4.2.3 *Minimum Load.* For a Class III scale, 20d; for a Class IIII scale, 10d.

4.2.4 *Influence Quantities.* The following requirements apply to influence factor tests conducted in the laboratory.

4.2.4.1 *Temperature.* A scale must comply with the performance and technical requirements at temperatures from  $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+40^{\circ}\text{C}$ . However, for special applications the temperature range may be different, but the range must not be less than  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  and must be so specified on the descriptive markings.

4.2.4.1.1 *Operating Temperature.* A scale must not display or print any usable weight values until the operating temperature necessary for accurate weighing and a stable zero-balance condition have been attained.

4.2.4.2 *Power Supply.* A scale must comply with the performance and technical requirements when operated within  $-15$  percent to  $+10$  percent of the power supply specified on the scale's descriptive markings.

#### 4.3 *Technical Requirements.*

##### 4.3.1 *Indicators and Printers.*

4.3.1.1 *General.* A scale must be equipped with an indicator and a printer. The indications and printed information must be clear, definite, accurate, and easily read under all conditions of normal operation of the scale.

4.3.1.2 *Values Defined.* If indications or printed representations are intended to have specific values, these must be defined by a sufficient number of figures, words, or symbols, uniformly placed with reference to the indications or printed representations and as close as practicable to the indications or printed representations but not so positioned as to interfere with the accuracy of reading.

4.3.1.3 *Units.* The weight units indicated must be in terms of kilograms and decimal subdivisions.

4.3.1.4 *Value of the Scale Division.* The value of the scale division (d) expressed in a unit of weight must be equal to 1, 2, or 5, or a decimal multiple or sub-multiple of 1, 2, or 5.

4.3.1.5 *Printed Information.* The information printed must include—

- a. For catch weight:
  - i. The vessel name;
  - ii. The Federal fisheries or processor permit number of the vessel;
  - iii. The haul or set number;
  - iv. The month, day, year, and time (to the nearest minute) of weighing; and
  - v. Net weight of the fish.
- b. For the audit trail:
  - i. The vessel name;
  - ii. The Federal fisheries or processor permit number of the vessel;
  - iii. The date and time (to the nearest minute) of the change;
  - iv. The name or type of adjustment being made; and
  - v. The initial and final values of the parameter being changed.

4.3.1.6 *Permanence of Markings.* All required indications, markings, and instructions must be distinct and easily readable and must be of such character that they will not tend to become obliterated or illegible.

4.3.1.7 *Power Loss.* In the event of a power failure, means must be provided to retain in a memory the weight of the last weighing if it is a non-repeatable weighing.

##### 4.3.1.8 *Adjustable Components.*

a. An adjustable component that, when adjusted, affects the performance or accuracy of the scale must be held securely in position and must not be capable of adjustment without breaking a security means.

b. An audit trail in the form of an event logger must be provided to document changes made using adjustable components. The following information must be provided in an electronic form that cannot be changed or erased by the scale operator, can be printed at any time, and can be cleared by the scale manufacturer's representative upon direction of NMFS or an authorized scale inspector:

- i. The date and time (to the nearest minute) of the change;
- ii. The name or type of adjustment being made; and
- iii. The initial and final values of the parameter being changed.

4.3.1.9 *Zero-Load Adjustment.* A scale must be equipped with a manual or semi-automatic means that can be used to adjust the zero-load balance or no-load reference value.

4.3.1.9.1 *Manual.* A manual means must be operable or accessible only by a tool outside of or entirely separate from this mechanism or enclosed in a cabinet.

4.3.1.9.2 *Semi-automatic.* A semi-automatic means must meet the provisions of 4.3.1.8 or must be operable only when the indication is stable within  $\pm 1$  scale division and cannot be operated during a weighing cycle (operation).

4.3.1.10 *Damping Means.* A scale must be equipped with effective automatic means to bring the indications quickly to a readable stable equilibrium. Effective automatic means must also be provided to permit the recording of weight values only when the indication is stable within plus or minus one scale division.

##### 4.3.2 *Weighing Elements.*

4.3.2.1 *Overload Protection.* The scale must be so designed that an overload of 150 percent or more of the capacity does not affect the metrological characteristics of the scale.

4.3.2.2 *Adjustable Components.* An adjustable component that can affect the performance of the scale must be held securely in position and must not be capable of adjustment without breaking a security means.

4.3.2.3 *Motion Compensation.* A platform scale must be equipped with automatic means to compensate for the motion of a

vessel at sea so that the weight values indicated are within the MPEs. Such means shall be a reference load cell and a reference mass weight or other equally effective means. When equivalent means are utilized, the manufacturer must provide NMFS with information demonstrating that the scale can weigh accurately at sea.

**4.3.3 Installation Conditions.** A platform scale must be rigidly installed in a level condition. When in use, a hanging scale must be freely suspended from a fixed support or a crane.

**4.3.4 Marking.** A scale must be marked with the following:

- a. Name, initials, or trademark of the manufacturer or distributor;
- b. Model designation;
- c. Non-repetitive serial number;
- d. Accuracy class (III or IIII);
- e. Maximum capacity (Max);
- f. Minimum capacity (min);
- g. Value of a scale division (d);
- h. Temperature range (if applicable); and
- i. Mains voltage.

**4.3.4.1 Presentation.** Descriptive markings must be reasonably permanent and grouped together in a place visible to the operator.

#### 4.4 Tests.

**4.4.1 Standards.** The error of the standards used must not exceed 25 percent of the MPE applied.

#### 4.4.2 Laboratory Tests.

**4.4.2.1 Influence Quantities and Disturbance Tests.** Tests must be conducted according to annex A to this appendix A, and the results of these tests must be within the values specified in section 4.2.1.1.

**4.4.2.2 Performance Tests.** Performance tests must be conducted as follows:

a. *Increasing load test.* At least five increasing load tests must be conducted with test loads at the minimum load, at a load near capacity, and at 2 or more critical points in between.

b. *Shift test (platform scales only).* A shift test must be conducted during the increasing load test at one-third capacity test load centered in each quadrant of the platform.

c. *Decreasing load test.* A decreasing load test must be conducted with a test load approximately equal to one-half capacity when removing the test loads of an increasing load test.

#### 4.4.3 Annual Scale Inspections.

At least two increasing load tests, shift tests, and decreasing load tests must be conducted as specified in section 4.4.2.2. Additionally tests must be conducted with test loads approximately equal to the weight of loads at which the scale is normally used. The results of all tests must be as specified in Table 1 in section 4.2.1.2.

#### 5. Definitions

*Adjustable component*—Any component that, when adjusted, affects the performance

or accuracy of the scale, e.g., span adjustment or automatic zero-setting means. Manual or semi-automatic zero-setting means are not considered adjustable components.

*Audit trail*—An electronic count and/or information record of the changes to the values of the calibration or configuration parameters of a scale.

*Automatic hopper scale*—A hopper scale adapted to the automatic weighing of a bulk commodity (fish) in predetermined amounts. Capacities vary from 20 kg to 50 mt. It is generally equipped with a control panel, with functions to be set by an operator, including the start of an automatic operation. (See definition of hopper scale).

*Belt scale*—A scale that employs a conveyor belt in contact with a weighing element to determine the weight of a bulk commodity being conveyed. It is generally a part of a system consisting of an input conveyor, the flow scale, and an output conveyor. The conveyor belt may be constructed of various materials, including vulcanized rubber, canvas, and plastic. The capacity is generally specified in terms of the amount of weight that can be determined in a specified time, and can vary from, for example, 1 ton per hour to 100 or more tons per hour. An operator generally directs the flow of product onto the input conveyor.

*Calibration mode*—A means by which the span of a scale can be adjusted by placing a known “test weight” on the scale and manually operating a key on a key board.

*Disturbances*—An influence that may occur during the use of a scale but is not within the rated operating conditions of the scale.

*Event logger*—A form of audit trail containing a series of records where each record contains the identification of the parameter that was changed, the time and date when the parameter was changed, and the new value of the parameter.

*Final weighment*—The last partial load weighed on a hopper scale that is part of the weight of many loads.

*Hanging scale*—A scale that is designed to weigh a load that is freely suspended from an overhead crane or it may be permanently installed in an overhead position. The load receiver may be a part of the scale such as a pan suspended on chains, or simply a hook that is used to “pick-up” the container of the commodity to be weighed. The technology employed may be mechanical, electro-mechanical, or electronic. The loads can be applied either manually or by such means as a crane.

*Hopper scale*—A scale designed for weighing individual loads of a bulk commodity (fish). The load receiver is a cylindrical or rectangular container mounted on a weighing element. The weighing element may be mechanical levers, a combination of levers and a load cell, or all load cells. The capacity can vary from less than 20 kg to greater than 50

mt. The loads are applied from a bulk source by such means as a conveyor or storage hopper. Each step of the weighing process, that is the loading and unloading of the weigh hopper, is controlled by an operator.

**Indicator**—That part of a scale that indicates the quantity that is being weighed.

**Influence factor**—A value of an influence quantity, e.g., 10°, that specifies the limits of the rated operating conditions of the scale.

**Influence quantity**—A quantity that is not the subject of the measurement but which influences the measurement obtained within the rated operating conditions of the scale.

**Influence quantity and disturbance tests**—Tests conducted in a laboratory to determine the capability of the scale under test to perform correctly in the environmental influences in which they are used and when subjected to certain disturbances that may occur during the use of the scale.

**Initial verification**—The first evaluation (inspection and test) of a production model of a weighing instrument that has been type evaluated to determine that the production model is consistent with the model that had been submitted for type evaluation.

**Known weight test**—A test in which the load applied is a test weight with a known value simulating the weight of the material that is usually weighed.

**Load receiver**—That part of the scale in which the quantity is placed when being weighed.

**Material test**—A test using a material that is the same or similar to the material that is usually weighed, the weight of which has been determined by a scale other than the scale under test.

**Maximum flow-rate**—The maximum flow-rate of material specified by the manufacturer at which a belt scale can perform correctly.

**Minimum flow-rate**—The minimum flow-rate specified by the manufacturer at which a belt scale can perform correctly.

**Minimum load**—The smallest weight load that can be determined by the scale that is considered to be metrologically acceptable.

**Minimum totalized load**—The smallest weight load that can be determined by a belt scale that is considered to be metrologically acceptable.

**Minimum weighment**—The smallest weight that can be determined by a hopper scale that is considered to be metrologically acceptable.

**Motion compensation**—The means used to compensate for the motion of the vessel at sea.

**No-load reference value**—A weight value obtained by a hopper scale when the load receiver (hopper) is empty of the product that was or is to be weighed.

**Non-repeatable weighment**—A process where the product after being weighed is disposed

of in such a manner that it cannot be retrieved to be reweighed.

**Number of scale divisions (*n*)**—The number of scale divisions of a scale in normal operation. It is the quotient of the scale capacity divided by the value of the scale division.  $n = \text{Max}/d$

**Performance requirements**—A part of the regulations or standards that applies to the weighing performance of a scale, e.g., MPEs.

**Performance test**—A test conducted to determine that the scale is performing within the MPE applicable.

**Periodic verification**—A verification of a weighing instrument at an interval that is specified by regulation or administrative ruling.

**Platform scale**—A scale by the nature of its physical size, arrangement of parts, and relatively small capacity (generally 220 kg or less) that is adapted for use on a bench or counter or on the floor. A platform scale can be self contained, that is, the indicator and load receiver and weighing elements are all comprised of a single unit, or the indicator can be connected by cable to a separate load receiver and weighing element. The technology used may be mechanical, electro-mechanical, or electronic. Loads are applied manually.

**Rated capacity**—The maximum flow-rate in terms of weight per unit time specified by the manufacturer at which a belt scale can perform correctly.

**Scale division (*d*)**—The smallest digital subdivision in units of mass that is indicated by the weighing instrument in normal operation.

**Sealing**—A method used to prevent the adjustment of certain operational characteristics or to indicate that adjustments have been made to those operational characteristics.

**Security seals or means**—A physical seal such as a lead and wire seal that must be broken in order to change the operating or performance characteristics of the scale.

**Significant fault**—An error greater than the value specified for a particular scale. For a belt scale: A fault greater than 0.18 percent of the weight value equal to the minimum totalized load. For all other scales: 1 scale division (*d*). A significant fault does not include faults that result from simultaneous and mutually independent causes in the belt scale; faults that imply the impossibility of performing any measurement; transitory faults that are momentary variations in the indications that cannot be interpreted, memorized, or transmitted as a measurement result; faults so serious that they will inevitably be noticed by those interested in the measurement.

**Simulated material test**—A test in which the load applied is test material simulating the weight of the material that is usually weighed.



**Simulated test**—A test in which the weight indications are developed by means other than weight, e.g., a load cell simulator.

**Stationary installation**—An installation of a scale in a facility on land or a vessel that is tied-up to a dock or in dry dock.

**Subsequent verification**—Any evaluation of a weighing instrument following the initial verification.

**Suitability for use**—A judgement that must be made that certain scales by nature of their design are appropriate for given weighing applications.

**Technical requirements**—A part of the regulations or standards that applies to the operational functions and characteristics of a scale, e.g., capacity, scale division, tare.

**Testing laboratory**—A facility for conducting type evaluation examinations of a scale that can establish its competency and proficiency by such means as ISO Guide 25, ISO 9000, EN 45011, NVLAP, NTEP.

**Type evaluation**—A process for evaluating the compliance of a weighing instrument with the appropriate standard or regulation.

**User requirements**—A part of the regulations or standards that applies to the operator/owner of the scale.

**Weighment**—A single complete weighing operation.

#### ANNEX A TO APPENDIX A TO PART 679— INFLUENCE QUANTITY AND DISTURBANCE TESTS

**A.1 General**—Included in this annex are tests that are intended to ensure that elec-

tronic scales can perform and function as intended in the environment and under the conditions specified. Each test indicates, where appropriate, the reference condition under which the intrinsic error is determined.

#### A.2 Test Considerations

A.2.1 All electronic scales of the same category must be subjected to the same performance test program.

A.2.2 Tests must be carried out on fully operational equipment in its normal operational state. When equipment is connected in other than a normal configuration, the procedure must be mutually agreed to by NMFS and the applicant.

A.2.3 When the effect of one factor is being evaluated, all other factors must be held relatively constant, at a value close to normal. The temperature is deemed to be relatively constant when the difference between the extreme temperatures noted during the test does not exceed 5° C and the variation over time does not exceed 5° C per hour.

A.2.4 Before the start of a test, the equipment under test (EUT) must be energized for a period of time at least equal to the warm-up time specified by the manufacturer. The EUT must remain energized throughout the duration of the test.

#### A.3 Tests

Test	Characteristics under test	Conditions applied
A.3.1 Static temperatures .....	Influence factor .....	MPE
A.3.2 Damp heat, steady state .....	Influence factor .....	MPE
A.3.3 Power voltage variation .....	Influence factor .....	MPE
A.3.4 Short time power reduction .....	Disturbance .....	sf
A.3.5 Bursts .....	Disturbance .....	sf
A.3.6 Electrostatic discharge .....	Disturbance .....	sf
A.3.7 Electromagnetic susceptibility .....	Disturbance .....	sf

#### A.3 Tests

##### A.3.1 Static Temperatures

**Test method:** Dry heat (non condensing) and cold.

**Object of the test:** To verify compliance with the applicable MPE under conditions of high and low temperature.

**Reference to standard:** See Bibliography (1).

**Test procedure in brief:** The test consists of exposure of the EUT to the high and low temperatures specified in section 2.2.4.1 for belt scales, section 3.2.4.1 for automatic hopper scales, and section 4.2.3.1 for platform scales and hanging scales, under "free air" condition for a 2-hour period after the EUT has reached temperature stability. The EUT must be tested during a weighing operation consisting of:

**For belt scales**—the totalization of the  $\Sigma_{min}$ , 2 times each at approximately the minimum flow rate, an intermediate flow rate, and the maximum flow rate.

**For platform, hanging, and automatic hopper scales**—tested with at least five different test loads or simulated loads under the following conditions:

- At a reference temperature of 20° C following conditioning.
- At the specified high temperature, 2 hours after achieving temperature stabilization.
- At the specified low temperature, 2 hours after achieving temperature stabilization.
- At a temperature of 5° C, 2 hours after achieving temperature stabilization.

e. After recovery of the EUT at the reference temperature of 20° C.

*Test severities:* Duration: 2 hours.

*Number of test cycles:* At least one cycle.

*Maximum allowable variations:*

- a. All functions must operate as designed.
- b. All indications must be within the applicable MPEs.

*Conduct of test:* Refer to the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) Publications mentioned in section A.4 Bibliography (a) for detailed test procedures.

*Supplementary information to the IEC test procedures.*

*Preconditioning:* 16 hours.

*Condition of EUT:* Normal power supplied and "on" for a time period equal to or greater than the warm-up time specified by the manufacturer. Power is to be "on" for the duration of the test. Adjust the EUT as close to a zero indication as practicable prior to the test.

*Test Sequence:*

a. Stabilize the EUT in the chamber at a reference temperature of 20° C. Conduct the tests as specified in the test procedure in brief and record the following data:

- i. Date and time,
- ii. Temperature,
- iii. Relative humidity,
- iv. Test load,
- v. Indication,
- vi. Errors, and
- vii. Functions performance.

b. Increase the temperature in the chamber to the high temperature specified. Check by measurement that the EUT has reached temperature stability and maintain the temperature for 2 hours. Following the 2 hours, repeat the tests and record the test data indicated in this A.3.1 Test Sequence section.

c. Reduce the temperature in the chamber as per the IEC procedures to the specified low temperature. After temperature stabilization, allow the EUT to soak for 2 hours. Following the 2 hours, repeat the tests and record the test data as indicated in this A.3.1 Test Sequence section.

d. Raise the temperature in the chamber as per the IEC procedures to 5° C. After temperature stabilization, allow the EUT to soak for 2 hours. Following the 2 hours, repeat the tests and record the test data as indicated in this A.3.1 Test Sequence section. NOTE: This test relates to a -10° C to +40° C range. For special ranges, it may not be necessary.

e. Raise the temperature in the chamber as per the IEC procedures and to the 20° C reference temperature. After recovery, repeat the tests and record the test data as indicated in this A.3.1 Test Sequence section.

*A.3.2 Damp Heat, Steady State*

*Test method:* Damp heat, steady state.

*Object of the test:* To verify compliance with the applicable MPE under conditions of high humidity and constant temperature.

*Reference to standard:* See section A.4 Bibliography (b)

*Test procedure in brief:* The test consists of exposure of the EUT to a constant temperature at the upper limit of the temperature range and of a constant relative humidity of 85 percent for a 2-day period. The EUT must be tested during a weighing operation consisting of the following:

*For belt scales*—the totalization of the  $\Sigma_{min}$ , 2 times each at approximately the minimum flow rate, an intermediate flow rate, and the maximum flow rate.

*For platform, hanging, and automatic hopper scales*—tested with at least five different test loads or simulated loads at a reference temperature of 20° C and a relative humidity of 50 percent following conditioning, and at the upper limit temperature and a relative humidity of 85 percent 2 days following temperature and humidity stabilization.

*Test severities:*

Temperature: upper limit.

Humidity: 85 percent (non-condensing).

Duration: 2 days.

*Number of test cycles:* At least one test.

*Maximum Allowable Variations:*

- a. All functions must operate as designed.
- b. All indications must be within the applicable MPE.

*Conduct of the test:* Refer to the IEC Publications mentioned in section A.4 Bibliography (b) for detailed test procedures.

*Supplementary information to the IEC test procedures.*

*Preconditioning:* None required.

*Condition of EUT:*

a. Normal power supplied and "on" for a time period equal to or greater than the warm-up time specified by the manufacturer. Power is to be "on" for the duration of the test.

b. The handling of the EUT must be such that no condensation of water occurs on the EUT.

c. Adjust the EUT as close to a zero indication as practicable prior to the test.

*Test Sequence:*

a. Allow 3 hours for stabilization of the EUT at a reference temperature of 20° C and a relative humidity of 50 percent. Following stabilization, conduct the tests as specified in the test procedures in brief and record the following data:

- i. Date and time,
- ii. Temperature,
- iii. Relative humidity,
- iv. Test load,
- v. Indication,

- vi. Errors, and
- vii. Functions performance.
- b. Increase the temperature in the chamber to the specified high temperature and a relative humidity of 85 percent. Maintain the EUT at no load for a period of 2 days. Following the 2 days, repeat the tests and record the test data as indicated in this A.3.2 Test Sequence section.

c. Allow full recovery of the EUT before any other tests are performed.

#### A.3.3 Power Voltage Variation

##### A.3.3.1 AC Power Supply

*Test method:* Variation in AC mains power supply (single phase).

*Object of the test:* To verify compliance with the applicable MPEs under conditions of varying AC mains power supply.

*Reference to standard:* See section A.4 Bibliography (c).

*Test procedure in brief:* The test consists of subjecting the EUT to AC mains power during a weighing operation consisting of the following:

*For belt scales—*while totalizing the  $\Sigma_{min}$  at the maximum flow rate.

*For platform, hanging, and automatic hopper scales—*at no load and a test load between 50 percent and 100 percent of weighing capacity.

*Test severities:* Mains voltage:

Upper limit U (nom) +10 percent.

Lower limit U (nom) –15 percent.

*Number of test cycles:* At least one cycle.

*Maximum allowable variations:*

- a. All functions must operate correctly.
- b. All indications must be within MPEs specified in sections 2, 3, or 4 of this appendix to part 679.

*Conduct of the test:*

*Preconditioning:* None required.

*Test equipment:*

- a. Variable power source,
- b. Calibrated voltmeter, and
- c. Load cell simulator, if applicable.

*Condition of EUT:*

- a. Normal power supplied and “on” for a time period equal to or greater than the warm-up time specified by the manufacturer.
- b. Adjust the EUT as close to a zero indication as practicable prior to the test.

*Test sequence:*

- a. Stabilize the power supply at nominal voltage  $\pm 2$  percent.
- b. Conduct the tests specified in the test procedure in brief and record the following data:
  - i. Date and time,
  - ii. Temperature,
  - iii. Relative humidity,
  - iv. Power supply voltage,
  - v. Test load,
  - vi. Indications,

- vii. Errors, and
- viii. Functions performance.
- c. Reduce the power supply to –15 percent nominal.

d. Repeat the test and record the test data as indicated in this A.3.3 Test Sequence section.

e. Increase the power supply to +10 percent nominal.

f. Repeat the test and record the test data as indicated in this A.3.3 Test Sequence section.

g. Unload the EUT and decrease the power supply to nominal power  $\pm 2$  percent.

h. Repeat the test and record the test data as indicated in this A.3.3 Test Sequence section.

**Note:** In case of three-phase power supply, the voltage variation must apply for each phase successively. Frequency variation applies to all phases simultaneously.

##### A.3.3.2 DC Power Supply

Under consideration.

##### A.3.4 Short Time Power Reduction

*Test method:* Short time interruptions and reductions in mains voltage.

*Object of the test:* To verify compliance with the applicable significant fault under conditions of short time mains voltage interruptions and reductions.

*Reference to standard:* See section A.4 Bibliography (d) IEC Publication 1000–4–11 (1994).

*Test procedure in brief:* The test consists of subjecting the EUT to voltage interruptions from nominal voltage to zero voltage for a period equal to 8–10 ms, and from nominal voltage to 50 percent of nominal for a period equal to 16–20 ms. The mains voltage interruptions and reductions must be repeated ten times with a time interval of at least 10 seconds. This test is conducted during a weighing operation consisting of the following:

*For belt scales—*while totalizing at the maximum flow rate at least the  $\Sigma_{min}$  (or a time sufficient to complete the test).

*For platform, hanging, and automatic hopper scales—*tested with one small test load or simulated load.

*Test severities:* One hundred percent voltage interruption for a period equal to 8–10 ms. Fifty percent voltage reduction for a period equal to 16–20 ms.

*Number of test cycles:* Ten tests with a minimum of 10 seconds between tests.

*Maximum allowable variations:* The difference between the weight indication due to the disturbance and the indication without the disturbance either must not exceed 1d or the EUT must detect and act upon a significant fault.

*Conduct of the Test:*

*Preconditioning:* None required.

*Test equipment:*

- a. A test generator suitable to reduce the amplitude of the AC voltage from the mains. The test generator must be adjusted before connecting the EUT.
- b. Load cell simulator, if applicable.

*Condition of EUT:*

- a. Normal power supplied and "on" for a time period equal to or greater than the warm-up time specified by the manufacturer.
- b. Adjust the EUT as close to zero indication as practicable prior to the test.

*Test sequence:*

- a. Stabilize all factors at nominal reference conditions.
- b. Totalize as indicated in this A.3.4 Test Sequence section and record the—
  - i. Date and time,
  - ii. Temperature,
  - iii. Relative humidity,
  - iv. Power supply voltage,
  - v. Test load,
  - vi. Indications,
  - vii. Errors, and
  - viii. Functions performance.
- c. Interrupt the power supply to zero voltage for a period equal to 8–10 ms. During interruption observe the effect on the EUT and record, as appropriate.
- d. Repeat the steps four times in this A.3.4 Test Sequence section, making sure that there is a 10 second interval between repetitions. Observe the effect on the EUT.
- e. Reduce the power supply to 50 percent of nominal voltage for a period equal to 16–20 ms. During reduction observe the effect on the EUT and record, as appropriate.
- f. Repeat the steps four times in this A.3.4 Test Sequence section, making sure that there is a 10 second interval between repetitions. Observe the effect on the EUT.

*A.3.5 Bursts*

*Test method:* Electrical bursts.

*Object of the test:* To verify compliance with the provisions in this manual under conditions where electrical bursts are superimposed on the mains voltage.

*Reference to standard:* See section A.4 Bibliography (e)

*Test Procedure in brief:*

The test consists of subjecting the EUT to bursts of double exponential wave-form transient voltages. Each spike must have a rise in time of 5 ns and a half amplitude duration of 50 ns. The burst length must be 15 ms, the burst period (repetition time interval) must be 300 ms. This test is conducted during a weighing operation consisting of the following:

*For belt scales*—while totalizing at the maximum flow rate at least the  $\Sigma_{\min}$  (or a time sufficient to complete the test).

*For platform, hanging, and automatic hopper scales*—tested with one small test load or simulated load.

*Test severities:* Amplitude (peak value) 1000 V.

*Number of test cycles:* At least 10 positive and 10 negative randomly phased bursts must be applied at 1000 V.

*Maximum allowable variations:* The difference between the indication due to the disturbance and the indication without the disturbance either must not exceed the values given in sections 2.2.1.1b., 3.2.1.1b., and 4.2.1.1b. of this appendix, or the EUT must detect and act upon a significant fault.

*Conduct of the test:* Refer to the IEC Publication referenced in section A.4 Bibliography (e) for detailed test procedures.

*Supplementary information to the IEC test procedures:*

*Test equipment:*

A burst generator having an output impedance of 50 ohms.

*Test conditions:*

The burst generator must be adjusted before connecting the EUT. The bursts must be coupled to the EUT both on common mode and differential mode interference.

*Condition of EUT:*

- a. Normal power supplied and "on" for a time period equal to or greater than the warm-up time specified by the manufacturer.
- b. Adjust the EUT as close to a zero indication as practicable prior to the test.

*Test Sequence:*

- a. Stabilize all factors at nominal reference conditions.
- b. Conduct the test as indicated in this A.3.5 Test Sequence section and record the—
  - i. Date and time,
  - ii. Temperature,
  - iii. Relative humidity,
  - iv. Test load,
  - v. Indication,
  - vi. Errors, and
  - vii. Functions performance.
- c. Subject the EUT to at least 10 positive and 10 negative randomly phased bursts at the 1000 V mode. Observe the effect on the EUT and record, as appropriate.
- d. Stabilize all factors at nominal reference conditions.
- e. Repeat the test and record the test data as indicated in this A.3.5 Test Sequence section.

*A.3.6 Electrostatic Discharge*

*Test method:* Electrostatic discharge (ESD).

*Object of the test:* To verify compliance with the provisions of this manual under conditions of electrostatic discharges.

*Reference to standard:* See section A.4 Bibliography (f)

*Test procedure in brief:*

A capacitor of 150 pF is charged by a suitable DC voltage source. The capacitor is then discharged through the EUT by connecting one terminal to ground (chassis) and the other via 150 ohms to surfaces which are normally accessible to the operator. This test is conducted during a weighing operation consisting of the following:

*For belt scales*—while totalizing at the maximum flow rate at least the  $\Sigma_{\min}$  (or a time sufficient to complete the test).

*For platform, hanging, and automatic hopper scales*—test with one small test load or simulated load.

*Test severities*

Air Discharge: up to and including 8 kV.

Contact Discharge: up to and including 6 kV.

*Number of test cycles:* At least 10 discharges must be applied at intervals of at least 10 seconds between discharges.

*Maximum allowable variations:*

The difference between the indication due to the disturbance and the indication without the disturbance either must not exceed the values indicated in sections 2.2.1.1 b., 3.2.1.1 b., and 4.2.1.1 b. of this appendix, or the EUT must detect and act upon a significant fault.

*Conduct of the test:* Refer to the IEC Publication mentioned in section A.4 Bibliography (d) for detailed test procedures.

*Supplementary information to the IEC test procedures.*

*Preconditioning:* None required.

*Condition of EUT:*

a. The EUT without a ground terminal must be placed on a grounded plate which projects beyond the EUT by at least 0.1 m on all sides. The ground connection to the capacitor must be as short as possible.

b. Normal power supplied and “on” for a time period equal to or greater than the warm-up time specified by the manufacturer. Power is to be “on” for the duration of the test.

c. The EUT must be operating under standard atmospheric conditions for testing.

d. Adjust the EUT as close to a zero indication as practicable prior to the test.

*Test sequence:*

a. Stabilize all factors at nominal reference conditions.

b. Conduct test as indicated in this A.3.6 Test Sequence section and record the—

- i. Date and time,
- ii. Temperature,
- iii. Relative humidity,
- iv. Power supply voltage,
- v. Test load,

- vi. Indication,
- vii. Errors, and
- viii. Functions performance.

c. Approach the EUT with the discharge electrode until discharge occurs and then remove it before the next discharge. Observe the effect of the discharge on the EUT and record, as appropriate.

d. Repeat the above step at least nine times, making sure to wait at least 10 seconds between successive discharges. Observe the effect on the EUT and record as appropriate.

e. Stabilize all factors at nominal reference conditions.

f. Repeat the test and record the test data as indicated in this A.3.6 Test Sequence section.

*A.3.7 Electromagnetic Susceptibility*

*Test method:* Electromagnetic fields (radiated).

*Object of the Test:*

To verify compliance with the provisions in this manual under conditions of electromagnetic fields.

*Reference to standard:* See section A.4 Bibliography (g).

*Test procedure in brief:*

a. The EUT is placed in an EMI chamber and tested under normal atmospheric conditions. This test is first conducted at one load in a static mode, and the frequencies at which susceptibility is evident are noted. Then tests are conducted at the problem frequencies, if any, during a weighing operation consisting of the following:

*For belt scales*—while totalizing at the maximum flow rate at least the  $\Sigma_{\min}$  (or a time sufficient to complete the test). It is then exposed to electromagnetic field strengths as specified in the Test severities in this section A.3.7 of this annex to appendix A of this part.

*For platform, hanging, and automatic hopper scales*—tested with one small test load.

b. The field strength can be generated in various ways:

i. The strip line is used at low frequencies (below 30 MHz or in some cases 150 MHz) for small EUT's;

ii. The long wire is used at low frequencies (below 30 MHz) for larger EUT's;

iii. Dipole antennas or antennas with circular polarization placed 1 m from the EUT are used at high frequencies.

c. Under exposure to electromagnetic fields the EUT is again tested as indicated above.

*Test severities:* Frequency range: 26–1000 MHz.

*Field strength:* 3 V/m.

*Modulation:* 80 percent AM, 1 kHz sine wave.

*Number of test cycles:* Conduct test by continuously scanning the specified frequency range while maintaining the field strength.

*Maximum allowable variations:* The difference between the indication due to the disturbance and the indication without the disturbance either must not exceed the values given in this manual, or the EUT must detect and act upon a significant fault.

*Conduct of the test:* Refer to the IEC Publication referenced in section A.4 Bibliography (g) for detailed information on test procedures.

*Supplementary information to the IEC test procedures.*

*Test conditions:*

a. The specified field strength must be established prior to the actual testing (without the EUT in the field). At least 1 m of all external cables must be included in the exposure by stretching them horizontally from the EUT.

b. The field strength must be generated in two orthogonal polarizations and the frequency range scanned slowly. If antennas with circular polarization, *i.e.*, log-spiral or helical antennas, are used to generate the electromagnetic field, a change in the position of the antennas is not required. When the test is carried out in a shielded enclosure to comply with international laws prohibiting interference to radio communications, care needs to be taken to handle reflections from the walls. Anechoic shielding might be necessary.

*Condition of EUT:*

a. Normal power supplied and "on" for a time period equal to or greater than the warm-up time specified by the manufacturer. Power is to be "on" for the duration of the test. The EUT must be operating under standard atmospheric conditions for testing.

b. Adjust the EUT as close to a zero indication as practicable prior to the test.

*Test sequence:*

a. Stabilize all factors at nominal reference conditions.

b. Conduct the test as indicated in this A.3.7 Test Sequence section and record the—

- i. Date and time,
- ii. Temperature,
- iii. Relative humidity,
- iv. Test load,
- v. Indication,
- vi. Errors, and
- vii. Functions performance.

c. Following the IEC test procedures, expose the EUT at zero load to the specified field strengths while slowly scanning the three indicated frequency ranges.

d. Observe and record the effect on the EUT.

e. Repeat the test and observe and record the effect.

f. Stabilize all factors at nominal reference conditions.

g. Repeat the test and record the test data.

A.4 Bibliography

Below are references to Publications of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), where mention is made in the tests in annex A to appendix A of this part.

a. IEC Publication 68-2-1 (1974): Basic environmental testing procedures. Part 2: Tests, Test Ad: Cold, for heat dissipating equipment under test (EUT), with gradual change of temperature.

IEC Publication 68-2-2 (1974): Basic environmental testing procedures, Part 2: Tests, Test Bd: Dry heat, for heat dissipating equipment under test (EUT) with gradual change of temperature.

IEC Publication 68-3-1 (1974): Background information, Section 1: Cold and dry heat tests.

b. IEC Publication 68-2-56 (1988): Environmental testing, Part 2: Tests, Test Cb: Damp heat, steady state. Primarily for equipment.

IEC Publication 68-2-28 (1980): Guidance for damp heat tests.

c. IEC Publication 1000-4-11 (1994): Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques, Section 11: Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests. Section 5.2 (Test levels—Voltage variation). Section 8.2.2 (Execution of the test-voltage variation).

d. IEC Publication 1000-4-11 (1994): Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques, Section 11: Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests. Section 5.1 (Test levels—Voltage dips and short interruptions). Section 8.2.1 (Execution of the test-voltage dips and short interruptions) of the maximum transit speed and the range of operating speeds.

e. IEC Publication 1000-4-4 (1995): Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques—Section 4: Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test. Basic EMC publication.

f. IEC Publication 1000-4-2 (1995): Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques—Section 2: Electrostatic discharge immunity test. Basic EMC Publication.

g. IEC Publication 1000-4-3 (1995): Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques—Section 3: Radiated, radio-frequency electromagnetic field immunity test.

[63 FR 5845, Feb. 4, 1998]

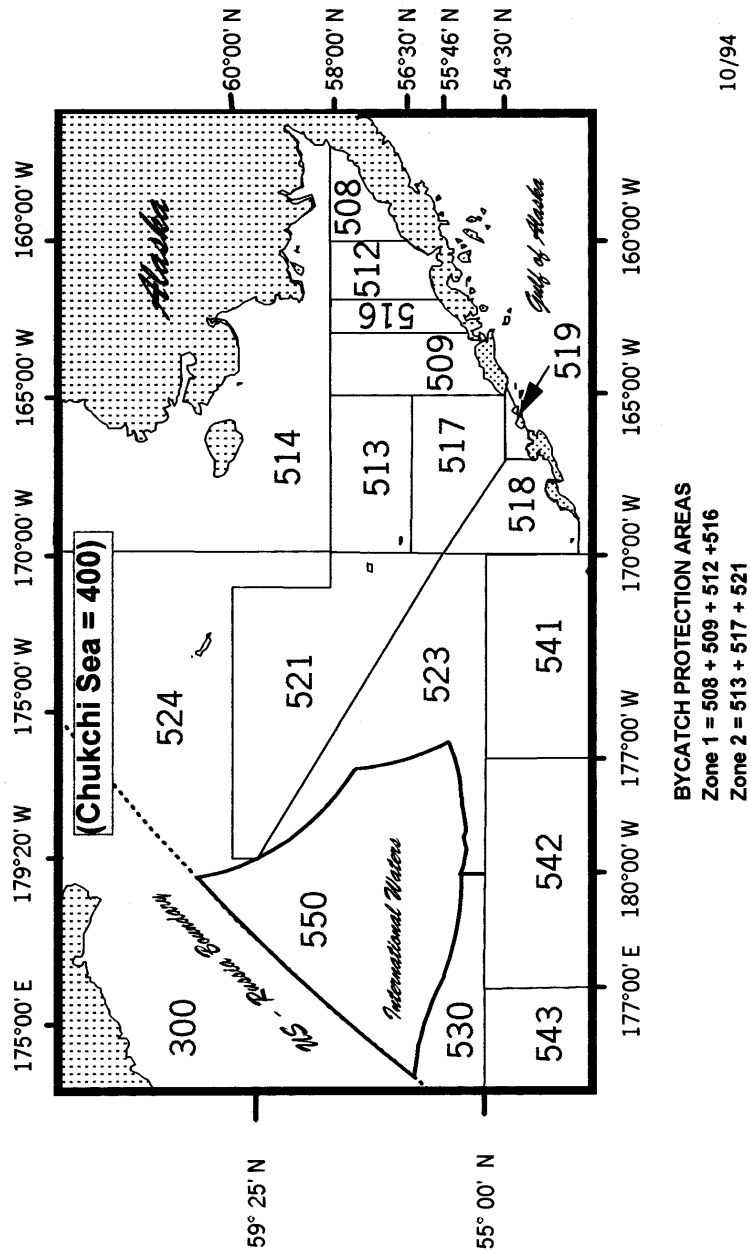


FIGURE 1 TO PART 679—BSAI STATISTICAL AND REPORTING AREAS

a. MAP

FIGURE 1 TO PART 679—BSAI STATISTICAL AND REPORTING AREAS

## b. COORDINATES OF REPORTING AREAS

Code	Description
300 .....	<i>Russian waters.</i> Those waters inside the Russian 200 mile limit as described in the current editions of NOAA chart INT 813 Bering Sea (Southern Part) and NOAA chart INT 814 Bering Sea (Northern Part).
400 .....	<i>Chukchi Sea.</i> North of a diagonal line between 66°00' N, 169°42.5' W (Cape Dezhneva, Russia); and 65°37.5' N, 168°7.5' W (Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska) and to the limits of the U.S. EEZ as described in the current edition of NOAA chart INT 814 Bering Sea (Northern Part).
508 .....	South of 58°00' N between the intersection of 58°00' N lat with the Alaska Peninsula and 160°00' W long.
509 .....	South of 58°00' N lat between 163°00' W long and 165°00' W long.
512 .....	South of 58°00' N lat, north of the Alaska Peninsula between 160°00' W long and 162°00' W long.
513 .....	Between 58°00' N lat and 56°30' N lat, and between 165°00' W long and 170°00' W long.
514 .....	North of 58°00' N to the southern boundary of the Chukchi Sea, area 400, and east of 170°00' W long.
516 .....	South of 58°00' N lat, north of the Alaska Peninsula, and between 162°00' and 163°00' W long.
517 .....	South of 56°30' N lat, between 165°00' W long and 170°00' W long; and north of straight lines between 54°30' N lat, 165°00' W long, 54°30' N lat, 167°00' W long, and 55°46' N lat, 170°00' W long.
518 .....	<i>Bogoslof District.</i> South of a straight line between 55°46' N lat, 170°00' W long and 54°30' N lat, 167°00' W long, and between 167°00' W long and 170°00' W long, and north of the Aleutian Islands and straight lines between the islands connecting the following coordinates in the order listed: 52°49.2' N, 169°40.4' W, 52°49.8' N, 169°06.3' W, 53°23.8' N, 167°50.1' W, 53°18.7' N, 167°51.4' W.
519 .....	South of a straight line between 54°30' N lat, 167°00' W long and 54°30' N lat, 164°54' W long; east of 167°00' W long; west of Unimak Island; and north of the Aleutian Islands and straight lines between the islands connecting the following coordinates in the order listed: 53°59.0' N, 166°17.2' W, 54°02.9' N, 166°03.0' W, 54°07.7' N, 165°40.6' W, 54°08.9' N, 165°38.8' W, 54°11.9' N, 165°23.3' W, 54°23.9' N, 164°44.0' W.
521 .....	The area bounded by straight lines connecting the following coordinates in the order listed: 55°46' N, 170°00' W, 59°25' N, 179°20' W, 60°00' N, 179°20' W, 60°00' N, 171°00' W, 58°00' N, 171°00' W, 58°00' N, 170°00' W, 55°46' N, 170°00' W.
523 .....	The area bounded by straight lines connecting the following coordinates in the order listed: 59°25' N, 179°20' W; 55°46' N, 170°00' W; 55°00' N, 170°00' W; 55°00' N, 180°00' W; and north to the limits of the US EEZ as described in the current edition of NOAA chart INT 813 Bering Sea (Southern Part).
524 .....	The area west of 170°00' W bounded south by straight lines connecting the following coordinates in the order listed: 58°00' N, 170°00' W 58°00' N, 171°00' W; 60°00' N, 171°00' W; 60°00' N, 179°20' W; 59°25' N, 179°20' W and to the limits of the US EEZ as described in the current edition of NOAA chart INT 813 Bering Sea (Southern Part).
530 .....	The area north of 55°00' N lat and west of 180°00' W long to the limits of the US EEZ as described in the current edition of NOAA chart INT 813 Bering Sea (Southern Part).
541 .....	<i>Eastern Aleutian District.</i> The area south of 55°00' N lat, west of 170°00' W long, and east of 177°00' W long and bounded on the south by the limits of the US EEZ as described in the current editions of NOAA chart INT 813 Bering Sea (Southern Part) and NOAA chart 530 (San Diego to Aleutian Islands and Hawaiian Islands).
542 .....	<i>Central Aleutian District.</i> The area south of 55°00' N lat, west of 177°00' W long, and east of 177°00' E long and bounded on the south by the limits of the US EEZ as described in the current editions of NOAA chart INT 813 Bering Sea (Southern Part) and NOAA chart 530 (San Diego to Aleutian Islands and Hawaiian Islands).
543 .....	<i>Western Aleutian District.</i> The area south of 55°00' N lat and west of 177°00' E long, and bounded on the south and west by the limits of the US EEZ as described in the current editions of NOAA chart INT 813 Bering Sea (Southern Part) and NOAA chart 530 (San Diego to Aleutian Islands and Hawaiian Islands).
550 .....	<i>Donut Hole.</i> International waters of the Bering Sea outside the limits of the EEZ and Russian economic zone as depicted on the current edition of NOAA chart INT 813 Bering Sea (Southern Part).

*Statistical Area.* A statistical area is the part of a reporting area contained in the EEZ.



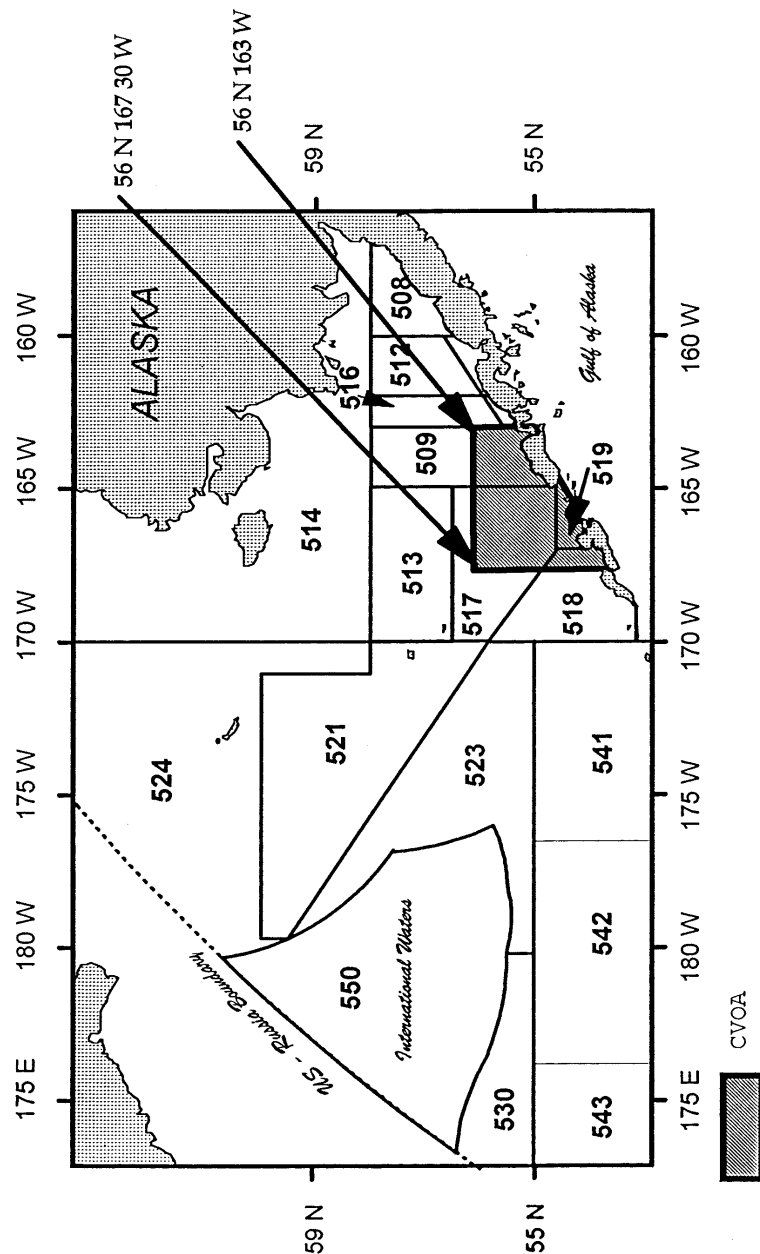


Figure 2 to Part 679. BSAI Catcher Vessel Operational Area (CVOA) (South of 56° 00' N. Lat., between 163° 00' W. and 167° 30' W. Long.)

[63 FR 47378, Sept. 4, 1998]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 63 FR 47378, Sept. 4, 1998, figure 2 to part 679 was revised, effective Oct. 5, 1998.

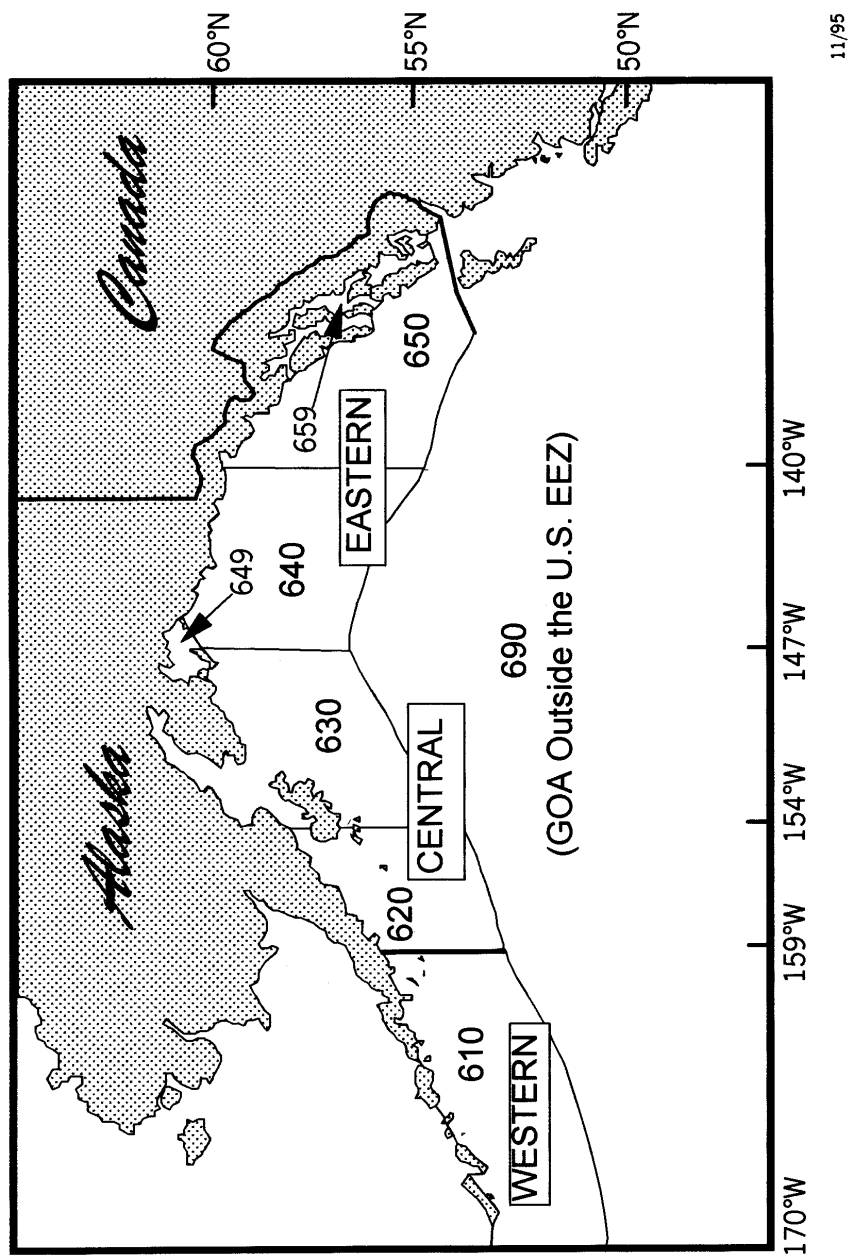


FIGURE 3 TO PART 679—GULF OF ALASKA STATISTICAL AND REPORTING AREAS

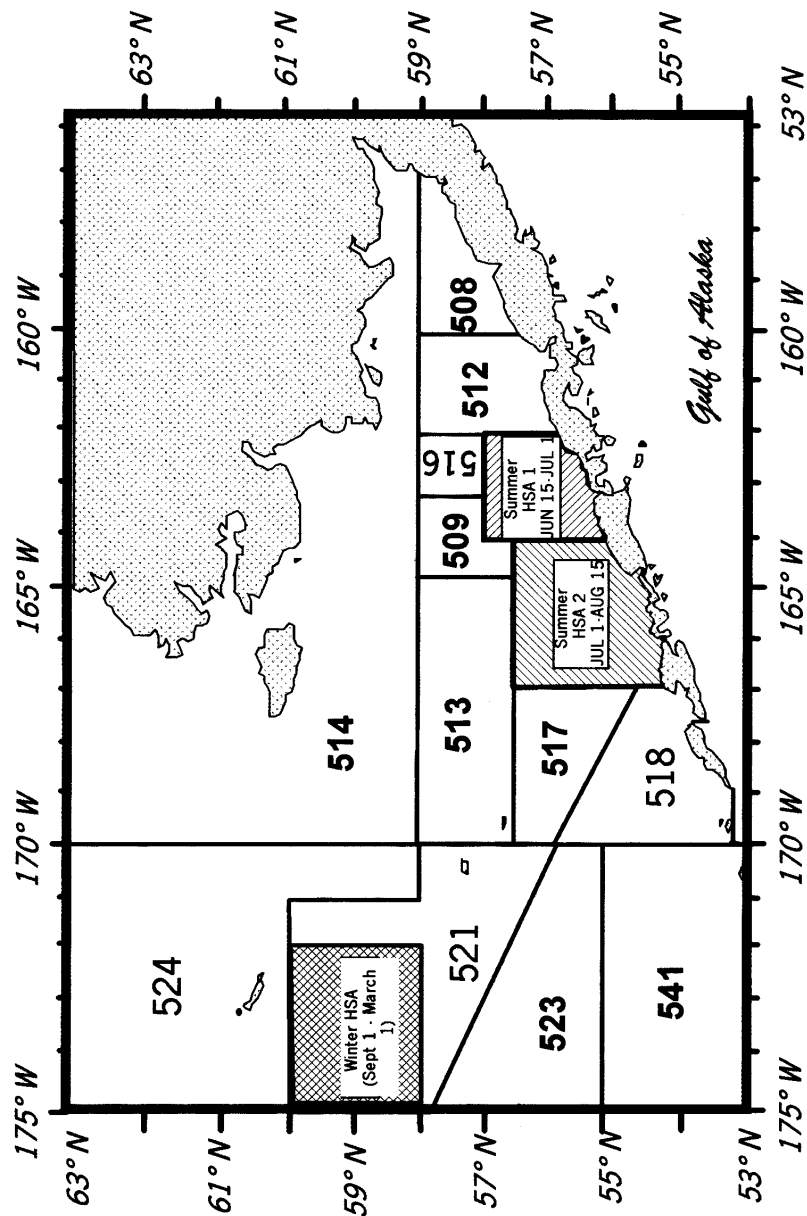
a. MAP

FIGURE 3B TO PART 679—GULF OF ALASKA STATISTICAL AND REPORTING AREAS

## b. COORDINATES OF REPORTING AREAS

Code	Description
610 .....	<p><i>Western Regulatory Area, Shumagin District.</i> Along the south side of the Aleutian Islands and straight lines between the islands and the Alaska Peninsula connecting the following coordinates in the order listed:</p> <p>52° 49.2' N, 169° 40.4' W;  52° 49.8' N, 169° 06.3' W;  53° 23.8' N, 167° 50.1' W;  53° 18.7' N, 167° 51.4' W;  53° 59.0' N, 166° 17.2' W;  54° 02.9' N, 166° 03.0' W;  54° 07.7' N, 165° 40.6' W;  54° 08.9' N, 165° 38.8' W;  54° 11.9' N, 165° 23.3' W;  54° 23.9' N, 164° 44.0' W; and southward to the limits of the US EEZ as described in the current editions of NOAA chart INT 813 (Bering Sea, Southern Part) and NOAA chart 500 (West Coast of North America, Dixon Entrance to Unimak Pass), between 170° 00' W long and 159° 00' W long.</p>
620 .....	<p><i>Central Regulatory Area, Chirikof District.</i> Along the south side of the Alaska Peninsula, between 159° 00' W long and 154° 00' W long, and southward to the limits of the US EEZ as described in the current edition of NOAA chart 500 (West Coast of North America, Dixon Entrance to Unimak Pass).</p>
630 .....	<p><i>Central Regulatory Area, Kodiak District.</i> Along the south side of continental Alaska, between 154° 00' W long and 147° 00' W long, and southward to the limits of the US EEZ as described in the current edition of NOAA chart 500 (West Coast of North America, Dixon Entrance to Unimak Pass). Excluding area 649.</p>
640 .....	<p><i>Eastern Regulatory Area, West Yakutat District.</i> Along the south side of continental Alaska, between 147° 00' W long and 140° 00' W long, and southward to the limits of the US EEZ, as described in the current edition of NOAA chart 500 (West Coast of North America, Dixon Entrance to Unimak Pass). Excluding area 649.</p>
649 .....	<p><i>Prince William Sound.</i> Includes those waters of the State of Alaska inside the base line as specified in Alaska State regulations at 5 AAC 28.200.</p>
650 .....	<p><i>Eastern Regulatory Area, Southeast Outside District.</i> East of 140° 00' W long and southward to the limits of the US EEZ as described in the current edition of NOAA chart 500 (West Coast of North America, Dixon Entrance to Unimak Pass). Excluding area 659.</p>
659 .....	<p><i>Southeast Inside District.</i> As specified in Alaska State regulations at 5 AAC 28.105(a)(1) and (2).</p>
690 .....	<p><i>Gulf of Alaska outside the U.S. EEZ</i> as described in the current editions of NOAA chart INT 813 (Bering Sea, Southern Part) and NOAA chart 500 (West Coast of North America, Dixon Entrance to Unimak Pass).</p>

*Statistical Area.* A statistical area is the part of a reporting area contained in the EEZ.



11/95

FIGURE 4 TO PART 679—HERRING SAVINGS AREAS IN THE BSAI

a. MAP

[61 FR 31230, June 19, 1996; 61 FR 40481, Aug. 2, 1996]

FIGURE 4 TO PART 679—HERRING SAVINGS AREAS IN THE BSAI  
B. COORDINATES

Name	Description and effective date
Summer Herring Savings Area 1 .....	That part of the Bering Sea subarea that is south of 57° N. lat and between 162° and 164° W. long from 1200 hours, A.I.t., June 15 through 1200 hours, A.I.t. July 1 of a fishing year.
Summer Herring Savings Area 2 .....	That part of the Bering Sea subarea that is south of 56° 30' N. lat and between 164° and 167° W. long from 1200 hours, A.I.t., July 1 through 1200 hours, A.I.t. August 15 of a fishing year.
Winter Herring Savings Area .....	That part of the Bering Sea subarea that is between 58° and 60° N. lat and between 172° and 175° W. long from 1200 hours, A.I.t. September 1 of the current fishing year through 1200 hours, A.I.t. March 1 of the succeeding fishing year.

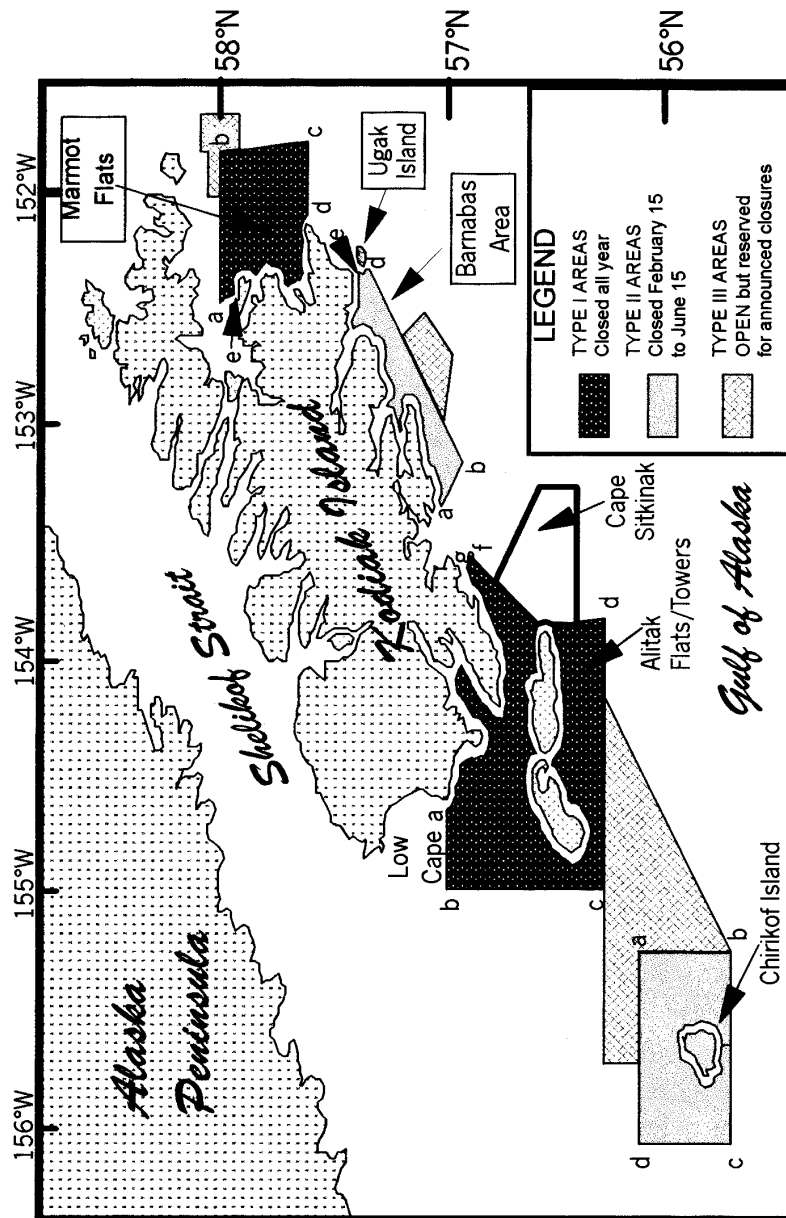


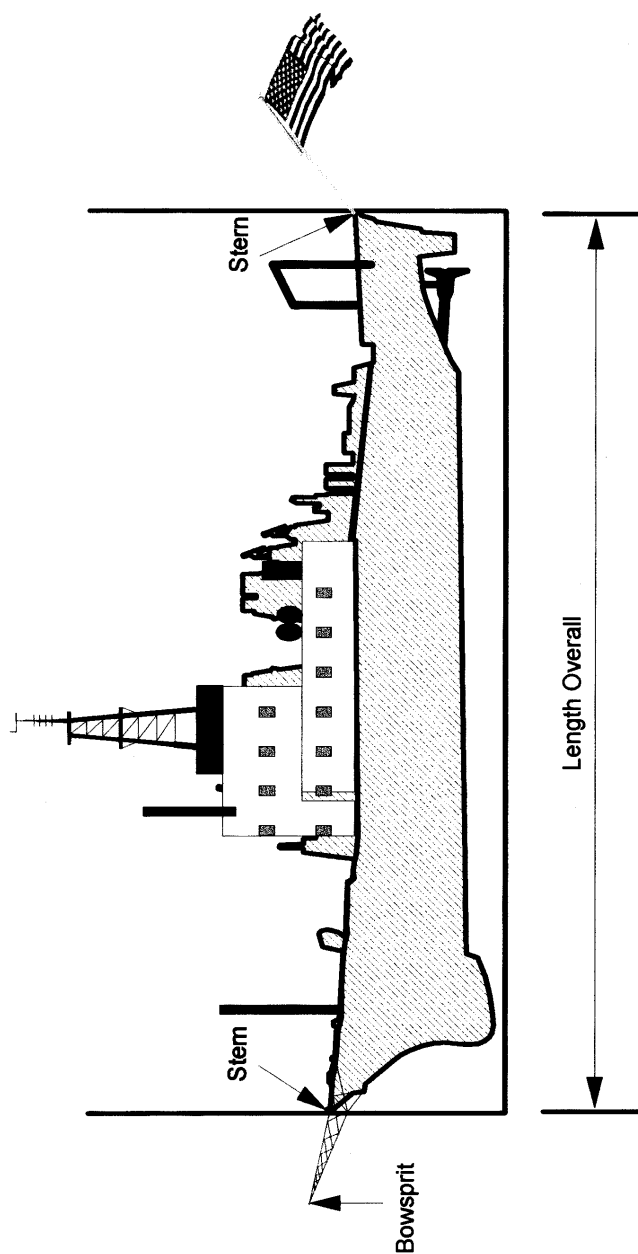
FIGURE 5 TO PART 679—KODIAK ISLAND AREAS CLOSED TO NONPELAGIC TRAWL GEAR

a. MAP

FIGURE 5 TO PART 679—KODIAK ISLAND AREAS CLOSED TO NONPELAGIC TRAWL GEAR

## b. COORDINATES

Name and description of reference area	North latitude/West longitude		Reference point
<i>Alitak Flats and Towers Areas</i> —All waters of Alitak flats and the Towers Areas enclosed by a line connecting the following 7 points in the order listed:			
a .....	56°59'4"	154°31'1"	Low Cape.
b .....	57°00'0"	155°00'0"	
c .....	56°17'0"	155°00'0"	
d .....	56°17'0"	153°52'0"	
e .....	56°33'5"	153°52'0"	Cape Sitkinak.
f .....	56°54'5"	153°32'5"	East point of Twoheaded Island.
g .....	56°56'0"	153°35'5"	Kodiak Island, thence, along the coast-line.
a .....	56°59'4"	154°31'1"	Low Cape.
<i>Marmot Flats Area</i> —All waters enclosed by a line connecting the following five points in the clockwise order listed:			
a .....	58°00'0"	152°30'0"	Cape Chiniak, then along the coastline of Kodiak Island to North Cape.
b .....	58°00'0"	151°47'0"	
c .....	57°37'0"	151°47'0"	
d .....	57°37'0"	152°10'1"	
e .....	57°54'5"	152°30'0"	
a .....	58°00'0"	152°30'0"	
<i>Chirikof Island Area</i> —All waters surrounding Chirikof Island enclosed by a line connecting the following four points in the counter-clockwise order listed:			
a .....	56°07'0"	155°13'0"	
b .....	56°07'0"	156°00'0"	
c .....	55°41'0"	156°00'0"	
d .....	55°41'0"	155°13'0"	
a .....	56°07'0"	155°13'0"	
<i>Barnabas Area</i> —All waters enclosed by a line connecting the following six points in the counter clockwise order listed a57° 00' 0" 153° 18' 0" Black Point			
b .....	56°56'0"	153°09'0"	South Tip of Ugak Island.
c .....	57°22'0"	152°18'5"	
d .....	57°23'5"	152°17'5"	North Tip of Ugak Island.
e .....	57°25'3"	152°20'0"	Narrow Cape, thence, along the coast-line of Kodiak Island.
f .....	57°04'2"	153°30'0"	Cape Kasick to Black Point, including inshore waters.
a .....	57°00'0"	153°18'0"	



3/93

FIGURE 6 TO PART 679—LENGTH OVERALL OF A VESSEL



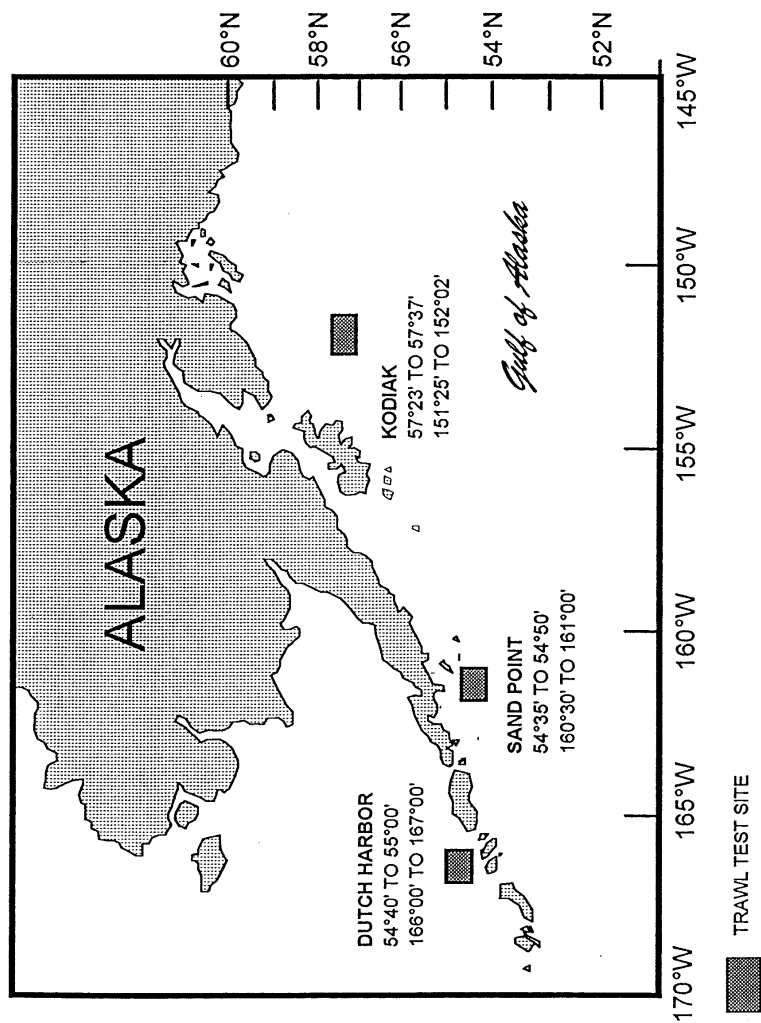


Figure 7 to Part 679. Location of Trawl Gear Test Areas in the GOA and the BSAI

[63 FR 47379, Sept. 4, 1998]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 63 FR 47379, Sept. 4, 1998, figure 7 to part 679 was revised, effective Oct. 5, 1998.

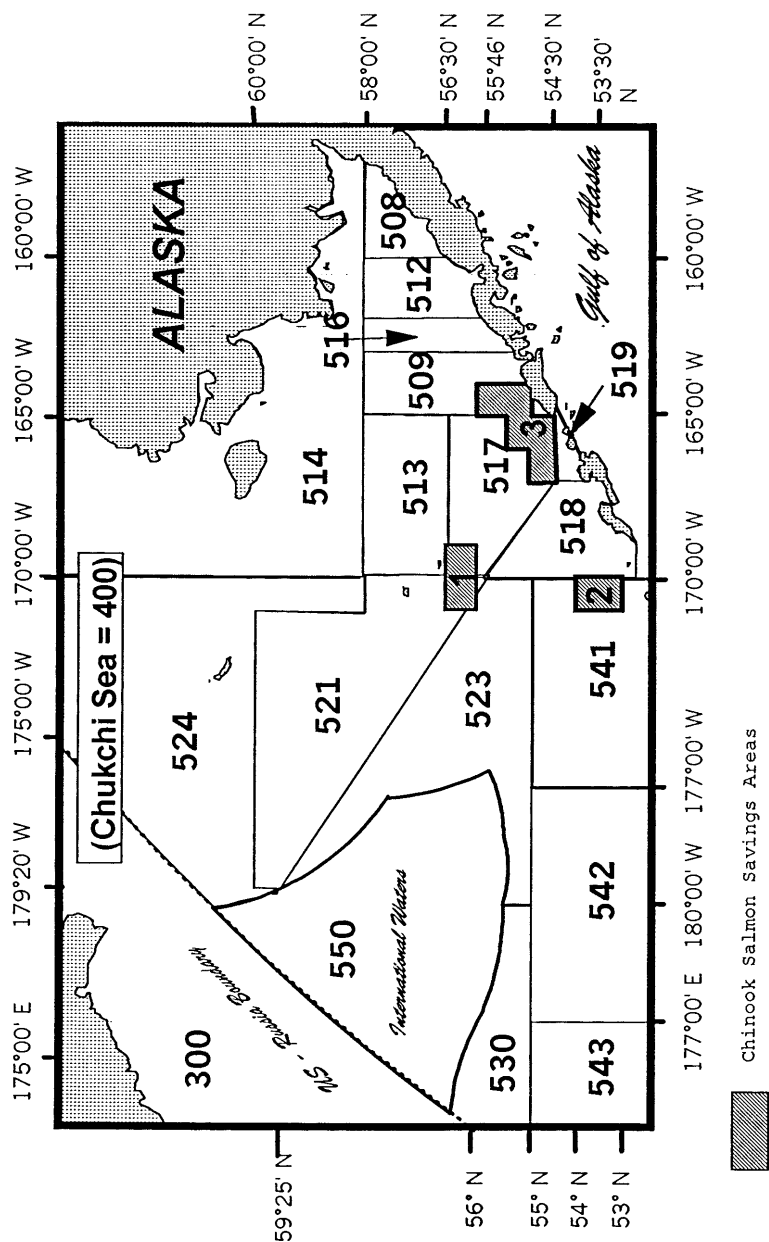


Figure 8 to Part 679. Chinook Salmon Savings Areas of the BSAI a. map

[63 FR 47380, Sept. 4, 1998]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 63 FR 47380, Sept. 4, 1998, figure 8 to part 679 was added, effective Oct. 5, 1998.

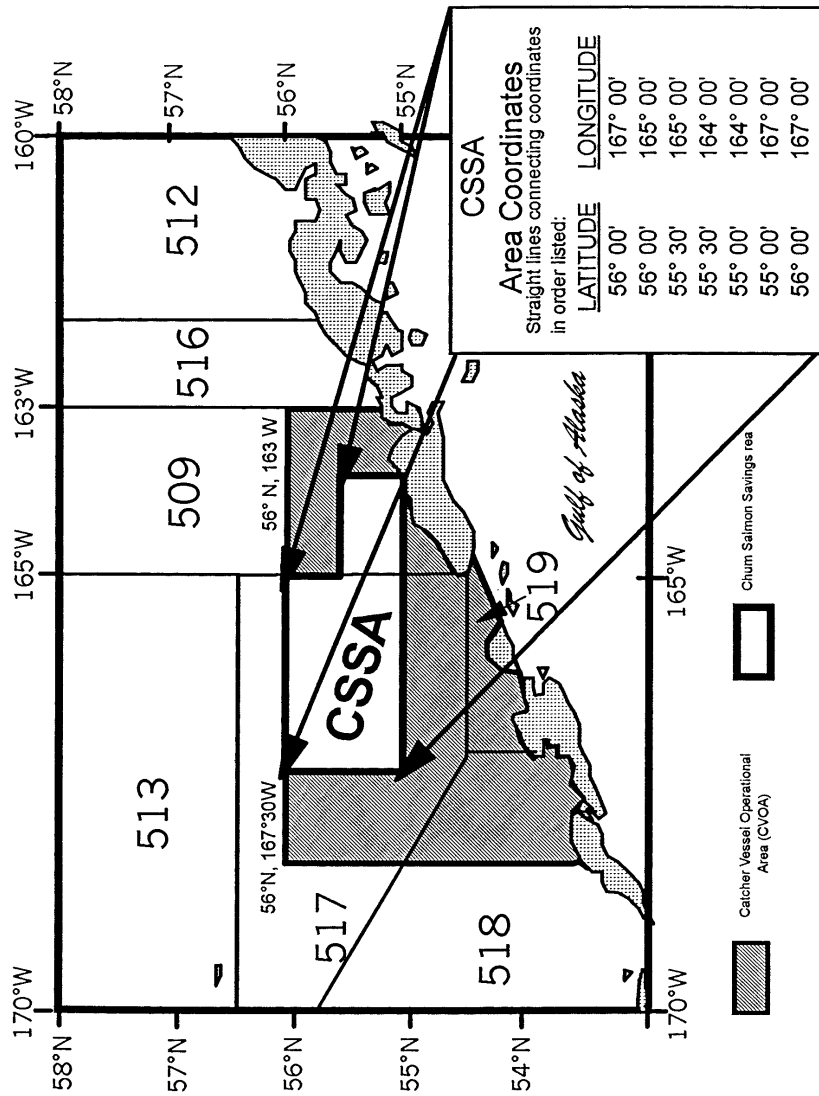


Figure 9 to Part 679. Chum Savings Area (CSSA) of the CVOA

[63 FR 47381, Sept. 4, 1998]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 63 FR 47381, Sept. 4, 1998, figure 9 to part 679 was added, effective Oct. 5, 1998.

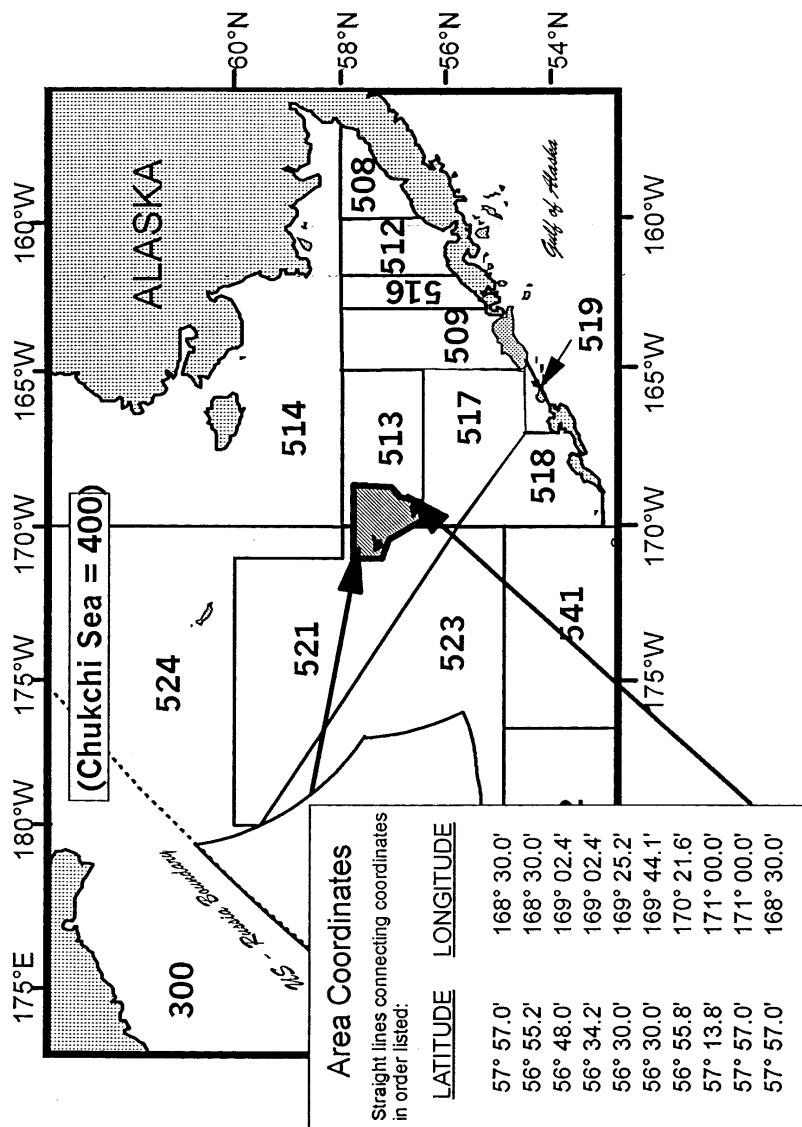


Figure 10 to Part 679. Pribilof Islands Area Habitat Conservation Zone

[63 FR 47382, Sept. 4, 1998]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 63 FR 47382, Sept. 4, 1998, figure 10 to part 679 was added, effective Oct. 5, 1998.

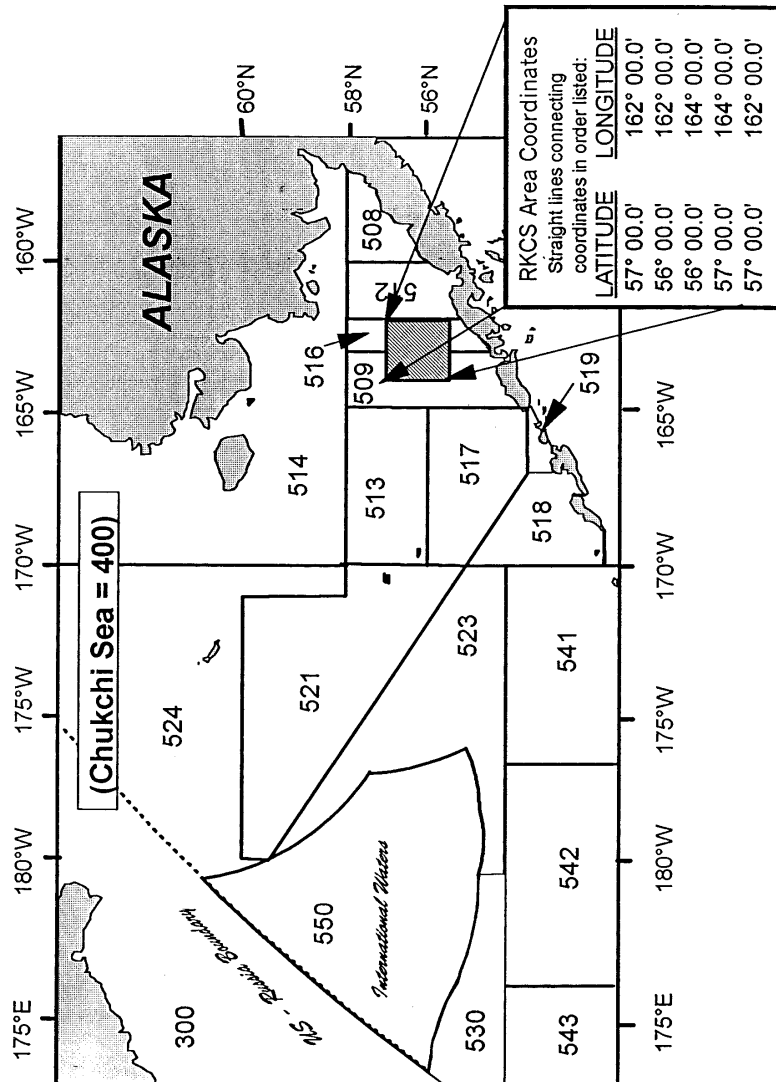


Figure 11 to Part 679. Red King Crab Savings Area (RKCSA). (Red King Crab Savings Subarea (RKCSS) is that portion of the RKCSA between 56°00' and 56°10')

[63 FR 47383, Sept. 4, 1998]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 63 FR 47383, Sept. 4, 1998, figure 11 to part 679 was added, effective Oct. 5, 1998.

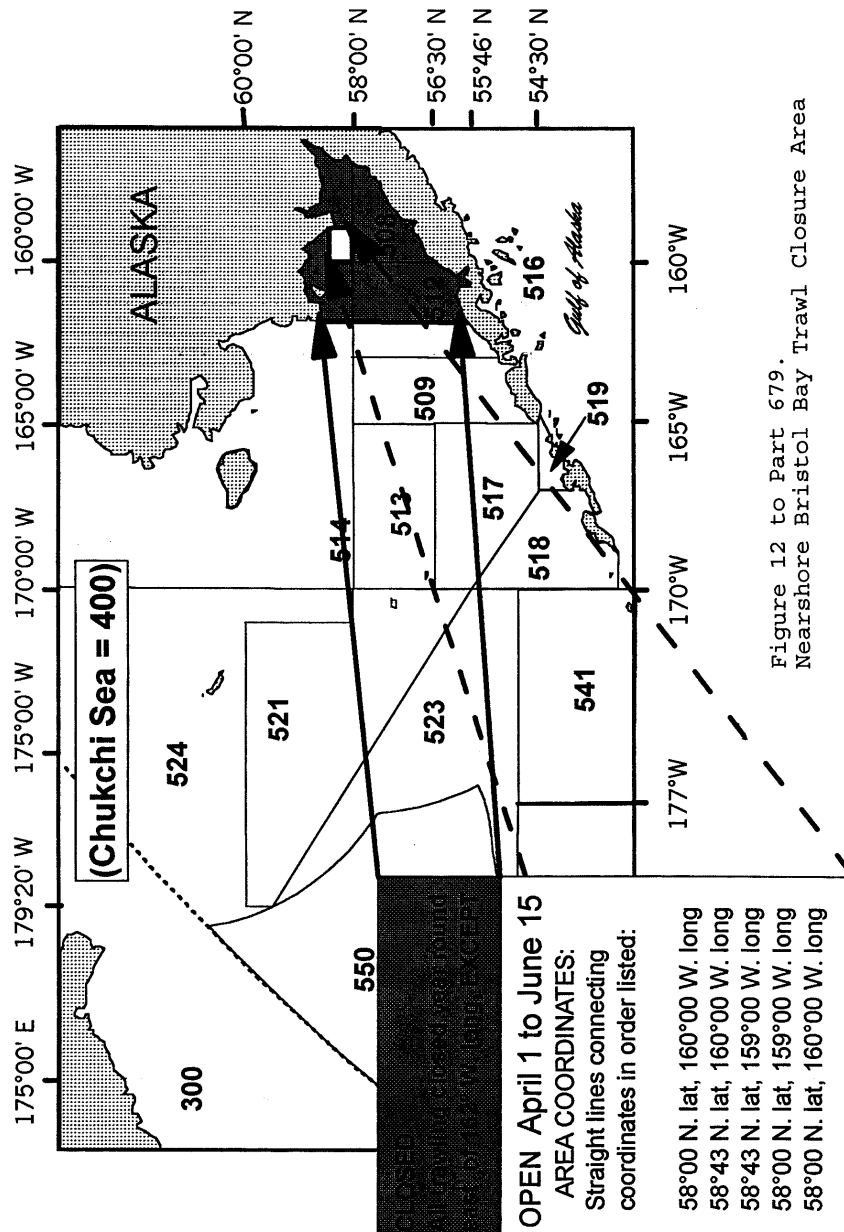


Figure 12 to Part 679.  
 Nearshore Bristol Bay Trawl Closure Area

[63 FR 54614, Oct. 13, 1998]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 63 FR 47384, Sept. 4, 1998, figure 12 to part 679 was added, effective Oct. 5, 1998. At 63 FR 54613, Oct. 13, 1998, figure 12 to part 679 was correctly added, effective Oct. 5, 1998.

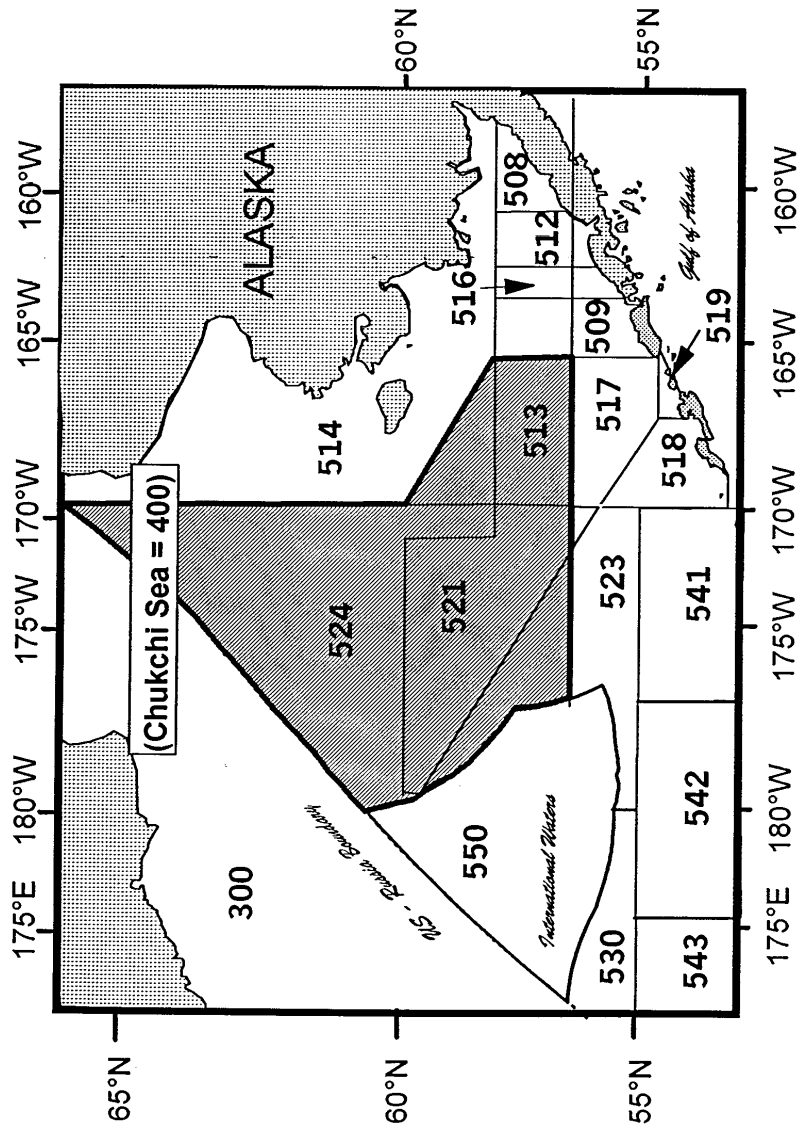


Figure 13 to Part 679. BSAI C. Opilio Tanner Crab Bycatch Limitation Zone (COBLZ)  
a. Map

Figure 13 to Part 679. BSAI C. Opilio Tanner Crab Bycatch  
Limitation Zone (COBLZ)  
b. Coordinates

The COBLZ is an area defined as that portion of the Bering Sea Subarea north of 56°30' N. lat. that is west of a line connecting the following coordinates in the order listed:

56° 30' N. lat.	165° 00' W. long.
58° 00' N. lat.	165° 00' W. long.
59° 30' N. lat.	170° 00' W. long.

and north along 170° 00' W. long. to its intersection with the U.S.-Russia Boundary.

[63 FR 47385, Sept. 4, 1998]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 63 FR 47385, Sept. 4, 1998, figure 13 to part 679 was added, effective Oct. 5, 1998.



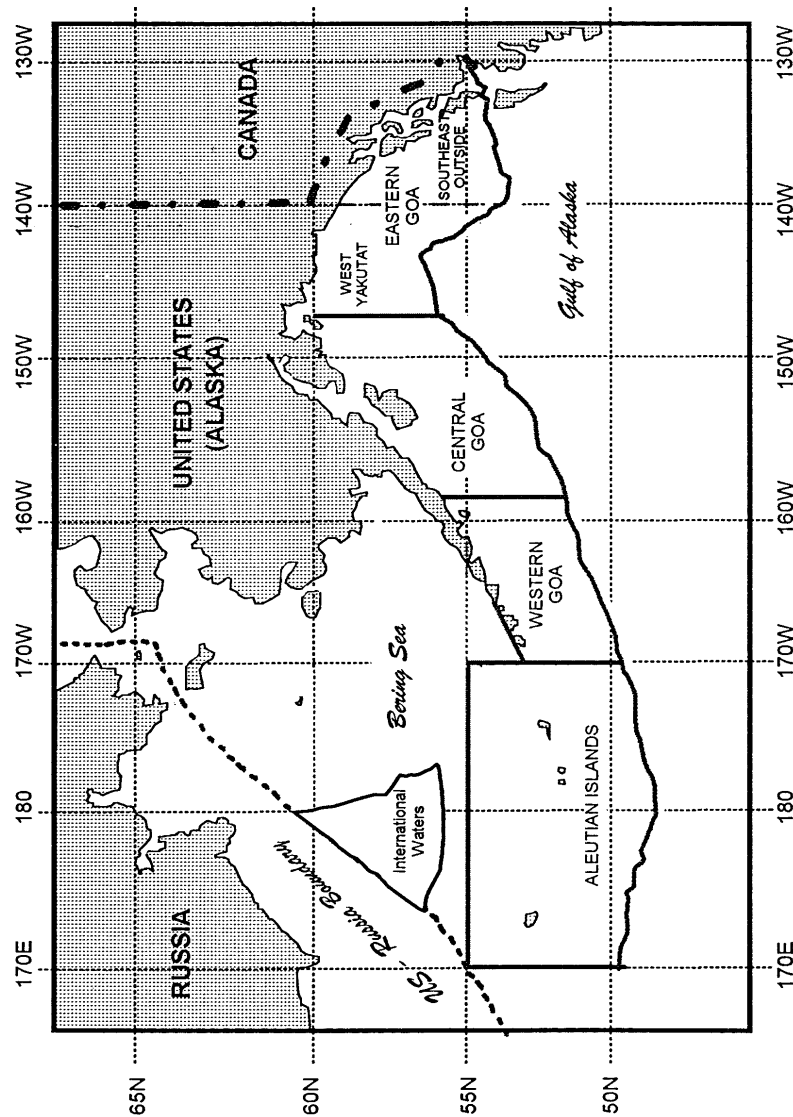


Figure 14 to Part 679. Sablefish Regulatory Areas

NOTE: Refer to Figures 1 and 3 for coordinates.

[63 FR 47387, Sept. 4, 1998]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 63 FR 47387, Sept. 4, 1998, figure 14 to part 679 was added, effective Oct. 5, 1998.

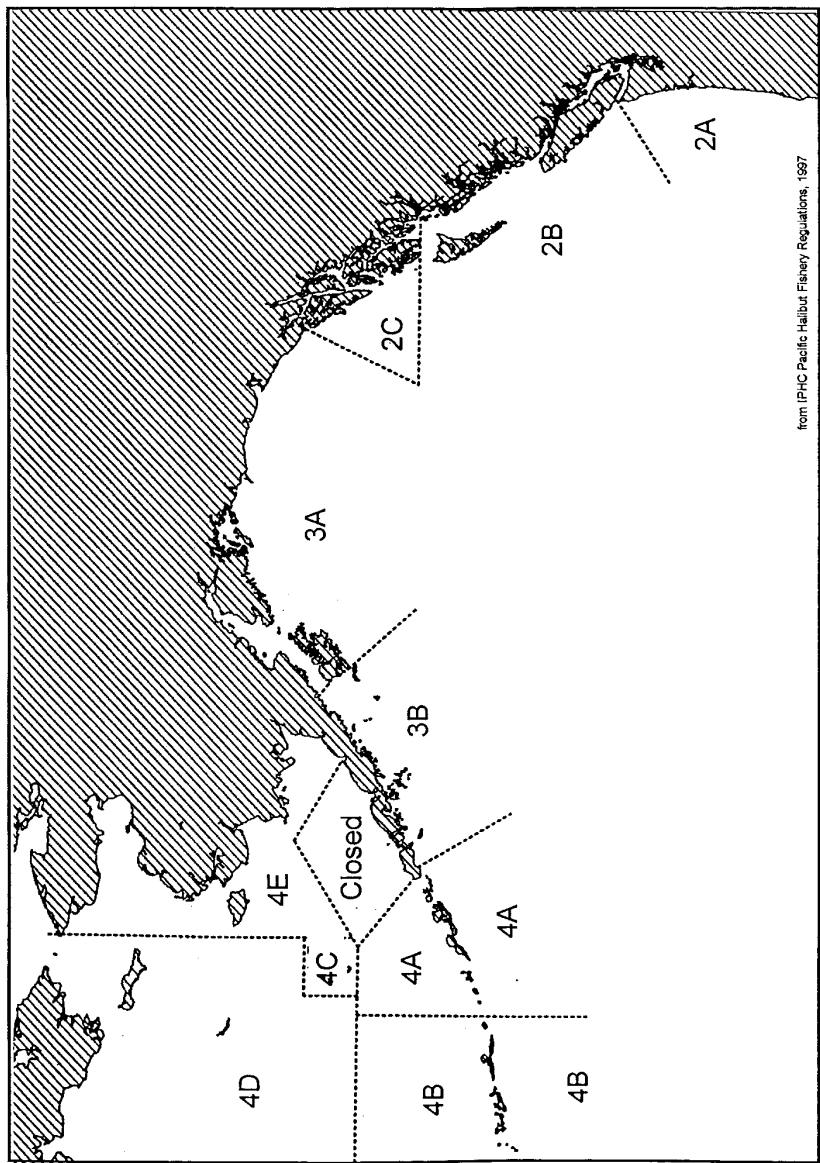


Figure 15 to Part 679. Regulatory Areas for the Pacific Halibut Fishery a. Map

FIGURE 15 TO PART 679. REGULATORY AREAS FOR THE PACIFIC HALIBUT FISHERY B. COORDINATES

*Area 2A* includes all waters off the states of California, Oregon, and Washington;

*Area 2B* includes all waters off British Columbia;

*Area 2C* includes all waters off Alaska that are east of a line running 340° true from Cape Spencer Light (58°11'57" N. lat., 136°38'18" W. long.) and south and east of a line running 205° true from said light;

*Area 3A* includes all waters between Area 2C and a line extending from the most northerly point on Cape Aklek (57°41'15" N. lat., 155°35'00" W. long.) to Cape Ikolik (57°17'17" N. lat., 154°47'18" W. long.), then along the Kodiak Island coastline to Cape Trinity (56°44'50" N. lat., 154°08'44" W. long.), then 140° true;

*Area 3B* includes all waters between Area 3A and a line extending 150° true from Cape Lutke (54°29'00" N. lat., 164°20'00" W. long.) and south of 54°49'00" N. lat. in Isanotski Strait;

*Area 4A* includes all waters in the GOA west of Area 3B and in the Bering Sea west of the closed area defined below that are east of 172°00'00" W. long. and south of 56°20'00" N. lat.;

*Area 4B* includes all waters in the Bering Sea and the GOA west of Area 4A and south of 56°20'00" N. lat.;

*Area 4C* includes all waters in the Bering Sea north of Area 4A and north of the closed area defined below which are east of 171°00'00" W. long., south of 58°00'00" N. lat., and west of 168°00'00" W. long.;

*Area 4D* includes all waters in the Bering Sea north of Areas 4A and 4B, north and west of Area 4C, and west of 168°00'00" W. long.;

*Area 4E* includes all waters in the Bering Sea north and east of the closed area defined below, east of 168°00'00" W. long., and south of 65°34'00" N. lat.

*Closed areas*

All waters in the Bering Sea north of 54°49'00" N. lat. in Isanotski Strait that are enclosed by a line from Cape Sarichef Light (54°36'00" N. lat., 164°55'42" W. long.) to a point at 56°20'00" N. lat., 168°30'00" W. long.; thence to a point at 58°21'25" N. lat., 163°00'00" W. long.; thence to Strogonof Point (56°53'18" N. lat., 158°50'37" W. long.); and then along the northern coasts of the Alaska Peninsula and Unimak Island to the point of origin at Cape Sarichef Light.

In Area 2A, all waters north of Point Chehalis, WA (46°53'18" N. lat.).

[63 FR 47388, Sept. 4, 1998]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 63 FR 47388, Sept. 4, 1998, figure 15 to part 679 was added, effective Oct. 5, 1998.

Table 1 to Part 679 -- Product Codes

Fish Product Code/Description		Fish Product Code/Description	
03. Bled only. Throat, or isthmus, slit to allow blood to drain.		54. Gutted, head on, with ice and slime. Belly slit and viscera removed. IFQ Pacific halibut and sablefish only.	
04. Gutted, head on. Belly slit and viscera removed.		55. Gutted, head off. IFQ Pacific halibut only.	
05. Gutted, head off. IFQ Pacific halibut only.		57. Headed and gutted. Western cut, with ice and slime. IFQ sablefish only.	
06. Head and gutted, with roe.		58. Headed and gutted. Eastern cut, with ice and slime. IFQ sablefish only.	
07. Headed and gutted. Western cut. Head removed just in front of the collar bone, and viscera removed.		86. Donated prohibited species. Pacific salmon or Pacific halibut, otherwise required to be discarded, that is donated to charity under a NMFS-authorized program.	
08. Headed and gutted. Eastern cut. Head removed just behind the collar bone, and viscera removed.		97. Other retained product	
10. Headed and gutted, tail removed. Head removed usually in front of collar bone, and viscera and tail removed.			
11. Kiriimi. Head removed either in front or behind the collar bone, viscera removed, and tail removed by cuts perpendicular to the spine, resulting in a steak.			
12. Salted and split. Head removed, belly slit, viscera removed, fillets cut from head to tail but remaining attached near tail. Product salted.			
13. Wings. On skates, side fins are cut off next to body.			
14. Roe. Eggs, either loose or in sacs, or skines.			
15. Pectoral girdle. Collar bone and associated bones, cartilage and flesh.			
16. Heads. Heads only, regardless where severed from body.			
17. Cheeks. Muscles on sides of head.			
18. Chins. Lower jaw (mandible), muscles, and flesh.			
19. Belly. Flesh in region of pelvic and pectoral fins and behind head.			
20. Fillets with skin and ribs. Meat and skin with ribs attached, from sides of body behind head and in front of tail.			
21. Fillets with skin, no ribs. Meat and skin with ribs removed, from sides of body behind head and in front of tail.			
22. Fillets with ribs and no skin. Meat with ribs with skin removed, from sides of body behind head and in front of tail.			
23. Fillets, skinless/boneless. Meat with both skin and ribs removed, from sides of body behind head and in front of tail.			
24. Deep-skin fillet. Meat with skin, adjacent meat with silver lining, and ribs removed from sides of body behind head and in front of tail, resulting in thin fillets.			
30. Surimi. Paste from fish flesh and additives.			
31. Minced. Ground flesh.			
32. Fish meal. Meal from whole fish or fish parts; includes bone meal.			
33. Fish oil. Rendered oil from whole fish or fish parts.			
34. Milt. (in sacs, or testes).			
35. Stomachs. Includes all internal organs.			
36. Octopus/squid mantles. Flesh after removal of viscera and arms.			
37. Butterfly, no backbone. Head removed, belly slit, viscera and most of backbone removed; fillets attached.			
39. Bones (if meal, report as 32).			

## WHOLE FISH CODES

When using the following codes, log round weights and not product weights, even if the whole fish is not used.

01. Whole fish/food fish.  
 02. Whole fish/bait. Processed for bait. Sold  
 41. Whole fish/destined for offsite fish meal production.  
 51. Whole fish/food fish with ice and slime. IFQ sablefish only.  
 92. Whole fish/onboard bait. Whole fish used as bait on board vessel. Not sold.  
 95. Whole fish/personal use. consumption. Fish or fish products eaten on board or taken off the vessel for personal use. Not sold or utilized as bait

## DISCARD PRODUCT CODES

96. Previously discarded fish (decomposed) taken with trawl gear in current fishing efforts.  
 Discarded.  
 98. Discard, at sea. Whole groundfish and prohibited species discarded by catcher vessels, Catcher/Processors, Motherships, or Buying Stations delivering to Motherships.  
 99. Discard, onshore. Discard after delivery and before processing by Shoreside Processors and Buying Stations delivering to Shoreside Processors and in-plant discard of whole groundfish and prohibited species during processing.

## PRODUCT DESIGNATION (see 679.2)

- A. Ancillary.  
 P. Primary.  
 R. Reprocessed or rehandled.

[63 FR 54612, Oct. 13, 1998]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 63 FR 47369, Sept. 4, 1998, table 1 to part 679 was revised, effective Oct. 5, 1998. At 63 FR 54612, Oct. 13, 1998, table 1 to part 679 was correctly revised, effective Oct. 5, 1998.

Table 2 to Part 679--Species Codes

Code	Species	Code	Species
110	Pacific cod	183	Striptail rockfish
120	Miscellaneous flatfish (all flatfish without separate codes)	184	Vermilion rockfish
121	Arrowtooth flounder and/or Kamohakua flounder	185	Aurora rockfish
122	Flathead sole	193	Atka mackerel
123	Rock sole	207	Gunneis (family Pholidae)
124	Dover sole	208	Pricklebacks, warbonnets, eelblennys, cockscombs and stunnys (family Stichaeidae)
125	Rex sole	209	Bristlemouths, lightfishes, and anglemouths (family Gonostomatidae)
126	Butter sole	210	Pacific Sand fish (family Trichodontidae)
127	Yellowfin sole	270	Pollack
128	English sole	510	Smelt
129	Starry flounder	511	Eulachon and other smelts (family Osmeridae)
131	Petrale sole	516	Capelin (family Osmeridae)
132	Sand sole	689	Sharks
133	Alaska Police flounder	700	Skates
134	Greenland turbot	710	Sablefish
135	Greenstripe rockfish	772	Laternfishes (family Myxophidae)
136	Northern rockfish	773	Deep-sea smelts (family Bathylagidae)
137	Bocaccio rockfish	774	Pacific Sand lance (family Ammodytidae)
138	Copper rockfish	800	Octopus
141	Pacific ocean perch (S. alutus only)	870	Squid
142	Black rockfish	875	Squid
143	Thornyhead rockfish (all Sebastolobus species)	888	Mixed species tote (for use on Product Transfer Report only)
145	Yelloweye rockfish	GROUP CODES: These group codes may be used if individual species cannot be identified.	
150	Canary rockfish	144	Slope rockfish (aurora, blackgill, Bocaccio, redstripe, silverygray, chilipepper, darkblotched, greenstriped, harlequin, pygmy, shortbelly, splinose, striptail, vermilion, yellowmouth, sharpchin)
147	Quillback rockfish	168	Demersal sheif rockfish (china, copper, quillback, rosethorn, tiger, yelloweye, canary)
148	Tiger rockfish	169	Pelagic sheif rockfish (dusky, yellowtail, widow)
149	China rockfish	171	Shorotraker/rougheve rockfish
150	Rosehorn rockfish	PROHIBITED SPECIES CODES	
151	Rougheye rockfish	000	Unspecified salmon
152	Shorotraker rockfish	200	Pacific halibut
153	Redbanded rockfish	235	Pacific herring (Family of Clupeidae)
154	Dusky rockfish	410	Salmon, Chinook
155	Yellowtail rockfish	420	Salmon, Sockeye
156	Widow rockfish	430	Salmon, Coho
157	Silvergray rockfish	440	Salmon, Pink
158	Redstripe rockfish	450	Salmon, Chum
159	Darkblotched rockfish	340	Steelhead trout
160	Sculpins	920	Unspecified king crab
166	Sharpchin rockfish	921	Red king crab
167	Blue rockfish	922	Blue king crab
175	Yellowmouth rockfish	923	Gold/brown king crab
176	Harlequin rockfish	930	Unspecified tanner crab
177	Blackgill rockfish	931	Bairdi tanner crab
178	Chilipepper rockfish	932	Oplio tanner crab
179	Pygmy rockfish	GROUP CODES: These group codes may be used if individual species cannot be identified.	
181	Shortbelly rockfish	144	Slope rockfish (aurora, blackgill, Bocaccio, redstripe, silverygray, chilipepper, darkblotched, greenstriped, harlequin, pygmy, shortbelly, splinose, striptail, vermilion, yellowmouth, sharpchin)
182	Splinose rockfish	168	Demersal sheif rockfish (china, copper, quillback, rosethorn, tiger, yelloweye, canary)

[63 FR 47371, Sept. 4, 1998]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 63 FR 47371, Sept. 4, 1998, table 2 to part 679 was revised, effective Oct. 5, 1998 at 63 FR 13011, Mar. 17, 1998, Table 2 to 50 CFR part 679 was amended by adding species code 207 Gunnels; 208 Pricklebacks, warbonnets, eelblennys, cockscombs and shannys (family *Stichaeidae*); 209 Bristlemouths, lightfishes, and anglemouths (family *Gonostomatidae*); 210 Pacific sandfish; 772 Lanternfishes; 773 Deep-sea smelts (family *Bathyladidae*); 774 Pacific sand lance; and 800 Krill (order *Euphausiacea*); in numerical order effective Apr. 16, 1998 to Oct. 5, 1998.

Table 3--Product Recovery Rates\* for groundfish species and conversion rates\*\* for Pacific halibut

FMP SPECIES		1, 2, 41, 92, 94 WHOLE FISH	3	4	5	PRODUCT CODE			8	10	11	12	13
Species Code			BLED	GUTTED HEAD ON	GUTTED HEAD OFF	H&G WITH ROE	H&G WESTERN CUT	H&G EASTERN CUT	H&G TAIL	KIRIMI	SALTED & SPLIT	WINGS	
PACIFIC COD	110	1.00	0.98	0.85	---	0.63	0.57	0.47	0.44	---	0.45	---	
ARROWTOOTH FLOUNDER	121	1.00	0.98	0.90	---	0.80	0.72	0.65	0.62	0.48	---	---	
ROCKFISH													
SCULPINS	160	1.00	0.98	0.88	---	---	0.60	0.50	---	---	---	---	
ATKA MACKEREL	193	1.00	0.98	0.87	---	---	0.50	0.40	---	---	---	---	
POLLOCK	270	1.00	0.98	0.87	---	0.67	0.64	0.61	---	---	---	---	
SMELTS	510	1.00	0.98	0.80	---	0.70	0.65	0.56	0.50	---	---	---	
EULACHON	511	1.00	0.98	0.82	---	---	0.71	---	---	---	---	---	
CAPELIN	516	1.00	0.98	0.82	---	---	0.71	---	---	---	---	---	
SHARKS	689	1.00	0.98	0.89	---	---	0.78	---	---	---	---	---	
SKATES	700	1.00	0.98	0.83	---	---	0.72	---	---	---	---	---	
SABLEFISH	710	1.00	0.98	0.90	---	---	---	0.32	---	---	---	0.32	
IFQ SABLEFISH													
OCTOPUS	870	1.00	0.98	0.89	---	---	0.68	0.63	0.50	---	---	---	
			0.98	0.69	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Target species categories GOA only													
DEEP WATER	118	1.00	0.98	0.90	---	0.80	0.72	0.65	0.62	0.48	---	---	
FLATFISH													
FLATHEAD SOLE	122	1.00	0.98	0.90	---	0.80	0.72	0.65	0.62	0.48	---	---	
REX SOLE	125	1.00	0.98	0.90	---	0.80	0.72	0.65	0.62	0.48	---	---	
SHALLOW WATER	119	1.00	0.98	0.90	---	0.80	0.72	0.65	0.62	0.48	---	---	
FLATFISH													
THORNYHEAD	143	1.00	0.98	0.88	---	0.55	0.60	0.50	---	---	---	---	
ROCKFISH													
Target species categories BSAI only													
OTHER FLATFISH	120	1.00	0.98	0.90	---	0.80	0.72	0.65	0.62	0.48	---	---	
ROCK SOLE	123	1.00	0.98	0.90	---	0.80	0.72	0.65	0.62	0.48	---	---	
YELLOWFIN SOLE	127	1.00	0.98	0.90	---	0.80	0.72	0.65	0.62	0.48	---	---	
GREENLAND	134	1.00	0.98	0.90	---	0.80	0.72	0.65	0.62	0.48	---	---	
TURBOT													
SQUID	875	1.00	0.98	0.69	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Conversion rates for Pacific halibut													
PACIFIC HALIBUT	200	---	---	0.90	1.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

(continued)

Table 3 (continued)--Product Recovery Rates\* for groundfish species and conversion rates\*\* for Pacific halibut

FMP SPECIES	Species Code	PRODUCT CODE													31
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	30	31	
		ROE	PECTORAL GIRDLE	HEADS	CHEEKS	CHINS	BELLY	FILLETS W/SKIN & RIBS	FILLETS SKIN ON NO RIBS	FILLETS W/RIBS NO SKIN	FILLETS SKINLESS/ BONELESS SKIN	FILLETS DEEP	SURIMI	MINCE	
PACIFIC COD	110	0.05	0.05		0.05		0.01	0.45	0.35	0.25	0.25		0.15	0.5	
ARROWTOOTH															
FLounder	121	0.08						0.32	0.27	0.27	0.22				
ROCKFISH								0.40	0.30	0.33	0.25				
SCULPIN	160														
ATKA															
MACKEREL	193														
POLLOCK	270	0.07						0.35	0.30	0.30	0.21	0.16	0.15	0.22	
SMEETS	510														
EULACHON	511								0.38						
CAPELIN	516								0.38						
SHARKS	689								0.30	0.30	0.25				
SKATES	700								0.30						
SABLEFISH	710				0.05			0.35	0.30	0.30	0.25				
IPQ SABLEFISH	710				0.05			0.35	0.30	0.30	0.25				
OCTOPUS	870														
Target species categories at GOA only															
DEEP WATER															
FLATFISH	118	0.08						0.32	0.27	0.27	0.22				
FLATHEAD SOLE	122	0.08						0.32	0.27	0.27	0.22				
REX SOLE	125	0.08						0.32	0.27	0.27	0.22				
SHALLOW WATER															
FLATFISH	119	0.08						0.32	0.27	0.27	0.22				
THORNYHEAD															
ROCKFISH	143				0.05	0.05	0.05	0.40	0.30	0.35	0.25				
Target species categories at BSAI only															
OTHER FLATFISH	120	0.08						0.32	0.27	0.27	0.22				
ROCK SOLE	123	0.08						0.32	0.27	0.27	0.22				
YELLOWFIN SOLE	127	0.08						0.32	0.27	0.27	0.22		0.18		
GREENLAND															
TURBOT	134	0.08						0.32	0.27	0.27	0.22				
SQUID	875														
Conversion rates for Pacific halibut															
PACIFIC HALIBUT	200														

(continued)

Table 3 (continued)--Product Recovery Rates\* for groundfish species and conversion rates\*\* for Pacific halibut

FMP SPECIES		PRODUCT CODE												98, 99
Species Code		32	33	34	35	36	37	51	54	55	57	58	96	
		MEAL	OIL	MILT	STOMACHS	MANTLES	BUTTERFLY WHOLE BACKBONE FISH REMOVED	WHOLE FISH REMOVED	GUTTED HEAD ON W/HS	GUTTED HEAD OFF W/HS	H&G WESTERN W/HS	H&G EASTERN W/HS	DECOMPOSED DISCARDS	
PACIFIC COD	110	0.17	....	....	....	....	0.43	....	....	....	....	....	1.00	
ARROWTOOTH FLOUNDER	121	0.17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.00	
ROCKFISH	122	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.00	
SCULPINS	160	0.17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.00	
ATKA MACKEREL	193	0.17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.00	
POLLOCK	270	0.17	....	....	....	....	0.43	....	....	....	....	....	1.00	
SMELTS	510	0.17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.00	
EULACHON	511	0.17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.00	
CAPELIN	516	0.17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.00	
SHARKS	689	0.17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.00	
SKATES	700	0.17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.00	
SABLEFISH	710	0.17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.00	
IFQ SABLEFISH	710	0.17	....	....	....	....	....	1.02	0.91	0.70	0.65	....	1.00	
OCTOPIUS	870	0.17	....	....	....	....	1.00	....	....	....	....	....	1.00	
Target species categories at GOA only														
DEEP WATER FLATFISH	118	0.17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.00	
FLATHEAD SOLE	122	0.17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.00	
REX SOLE	125	0.17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.00	
SHALLOW WATER FLATFISH	119	0.17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.00	
THORNTHEAD ROCKFISH	143	0.17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.00	
Target species categories at BSAI only														
OTHER FLATFISH	120	0.17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.00	
ROCK SOLE	123	0.17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.00	
YELLOWFIN SOLE	127	0.17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.00	
GREENLAND TURBOT	134	0.17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.00	
SQUID	875	0.17	....	....	....	....	1.00	....	....	....	....	....	1.00	
Conversion rates for Pacific halibut														
PACIFIC HALIBUT	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.88	0.98	....	....	....	

\*Standard pollock surimi rate during January through June.

\*\*Standard pollock surimi rate during July through December

\*To obtain round weight of groundfish, divide the product weight of groundfish by the product recovery rate that corresponds to the product code.

\*\*To obtain round weight of groundfish, divide the scale weight actually measured at the time of landing by the product recovery rate that corresponds to the product code reported in the IFQ landing report.

To obtain IFQ halibut product, divide the scale weight actually measured at the time of landing by the conversion factor that corresponds to the product code reported in the IFQ landing report.

[63 FR 47372, Sept. 4, 1998; 63 FR 54613, Oct. 13, 1998]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTES: 1. At 63 FR 47372, Sept. 4, 1998, table 3 to part 679 was revised, effective Oct. 5, 1998. 2. At 63 FR 54613, Oct. 13, 1998, in table 3 to part 679, the table heading was corrected by inserting an asterisk after "Product Recovery" and by inserting two asterisks after "conversion rates", effective Oct. 5, 1998. At 63 FR 11168, Mar. 6, 1998, Table 3 was amended by removing footnote reference 1 and redesignating footnotes 2 and 3 as 1 and 2, ef-



fective Apr. 6, 1998 to Oct. 5, 1998. At 63 FR 54613, Oct. 13, 1998, table 3 to part 679 was corrected by adding the footnotes denoted by asterisks, effective Oct. 5, 1998.

TABLE 4 TO PART 679—BERING SEA SUBAREA STELLER SEA LION PROTECTION AREAS

Island	From		To	
	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
<b>3-nm NO TRANSIT ZONES described at part 227.12(a)(2) of this title</b>				
<b>a. Year-round Trawl Closures (Trawling Prohibited Within 10 nm).</b>				
Sea Lion Rocks .....	55°28.0' N	163°12.0' W		
Ugamak Island .....	54°14.0' N	164°48.0' W	54°13.0' N	164°48.0' W
Akun Island .....	54°18.0' N	165°32.5' W	54°18.0' N	165°31.5' W
Akutan Island .....	54°03.5' N	166°00.0' W	54°05.5' N	166°05.0' W
Bogoslof Island .....	53°56.0' N	168°02.0' W		
Ogchul Island .....	53°00.0' N	168°24.0' W		
Adugak Island .....	52°55.0' N	169°10.5' W		
Walrus Island .....	57°11.0' N	169°56.0' W		
<b>b. Seasonal Trawl Closures (During January 1 through April 15, or a date earlier than April 15, if adjusted under part 679, Trawling Prohibited Within 20 nm).</b>				
Sea Lion Rocks .....	55°28.0' N	163°12.0' W		
Akun Island .....	54°18.0' N	165°32.5' W	54°18.0' N	165°31.5' W
Akutan Island .....	54°03.5' N	166°00.0' W	54°05.5' N	166°05.0' W
Ugamak Island .....	54°14.0' N	164°48.0' W	54°13.0' N	164°48.0' W
Seguam Island .....	52°21.0' N	172°35.0' W	52°21.0' N	172°33.0' W
Agligadak Island .....	52°06.5' N	172°54.0' W		

**Note:** The bounds of each rookery extend in a clockwise direction from the first set of geographic coordinates, along the shoreline at mean lower low water, to the second set of coordinates; if only one set of geographic coordinates is listed, the rookery extends around the entire shoreline of the island at mean lower low water.

TABLE 5 TO PART 679—ALEUTIAN ISLANDS SUBAREA STELLER SEA LION PROTECTION AREAS

Island	From		To	
	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
<b>3-nm NO TRANSIT ZONES described at part 227.12(a)(2) of this title</b>				
<b>a. Year-round Trawl Closures (Trawling Prohibited Within 10 nm).</b>				
Yunaska Island .....	52°42.0' N	170°38.5' W	52°41.0' N	170°34.5' W
Seguam Island .....	52°21.0' N	172°35.0' W	52°21.0' N	172°33.0' W
Agligadak Island .....	52°06.5' N	172°54.0' W		
Kasatochi Island .....	52°10.0' N	175°31.0' W	52°10.5' N	175°29.0' W
Adak Island .....	51°36.5' N	176°59.0' W	51°38.0' N	176°59.5' W
Gramp Rock .....	51°29.0' N	178°20.5' W		
Tag Island .....	51°33.5' N	178°34.5' W		
Ulak Island .....	51°20.0' N	178°57.0' W	51°18.5' N	178°59.5' W
Semisopochnoi .....	51°58.5' N	179°45.5' E	51°57.0' N	179°46.0' E
Semisopochnoi .....	52°01.5' N	179°37.5' E	52°01.5' N	179°39.0' E
Amchitka Island .....	51°22.5' N	179°28.0' E	51°21.5' N	179°25.0' E
Amchitka Is./Column Rocks .....	51°32.5' N	178°49.5' E		
Ayugadak Point .....	51°45.5' N	178°24.5' E		
Kiska Island .....	51°57.5' N	177°21.0' E	51°56.5' N	177°20.0' E
Kiska Island .....	51°52.5' N	177°13.0' E	51°53.5' N	177°12.0' E
Buldir Island .....	52°20.5' N	175°57.0' E	52°23.5' N	175°51.0' E
Agattu Is./Gillion Pt .....	52°24.0' N	173°21.5' E		
Agattu Island .....	52°23.5' N	173°43.5' W	52°22.0' N	173°41.0' E
Attu Island .....	52°54.5' N	172°28.5' W	52°57.5' N	172°31.5' E
<b>b. Seasonal Trawl Closures (During January 1 through April 15, or a date earlier than April 15, if adjusted under part 679.20. Trawling Prohibited Within 20 nm).</b>				
Seguam Island .....	52°21.0' N	172°35.0' W	52°21.0' N	172°33.0' W
Agligadak Island .....	52°06.5' N	172°54.0' W		

**Note:** Each rookery extends in a clockwise direction from the first set of geographic coordinates, along the shoreline at mean lower low water, to the second set of coordinates; if only one set of geographic coordinates is listed, the rookery extends around the entire shoreline of the island at mean lower low water.

## Fishery Conservation and Management

## Pt. 679, Table 6

TABLE 6 TO PART 679—GULF OF ALASKA STELLER SEA LION PROTECTION AREAS

Island	From		To	
	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
<b>3-nm NO TRANSIT ZONES described at part 227.12(a)(2) of this title</b>				
<b>a. Year-round Trawl Closures (Trawling Prohibited Within 10 nm).</b>				
Outer Island .....	59°20.5' N	150°23.0' W	59°21.0' N	150°24.5' W
Sugarloaf Island .....	58°53.0' N	152°02.0' W		
Marmot Island .....	58°14.5' N	151°47.5' W	58°10.0' N	151°51.0' W
Chirikof Island .....	55°46.5' N	155°39.5' W	55°46.5' W	155°43.0' W
Chowiet Island .....	56°00.5' N	156°41.5' W	56°00.5' N	156°42.0' W
Atkins Island .....	55°03.5' N	159°18.5' W		
Chernabura Island .....	54°47.5' N	159°31.0' W	54°45.5' N	159°33.5' W
Pinnacle Rock .....	54°46.0' N	161°46.0' W		
Clubbing Rocks-N .....	54°43.0' N	162°26.5' W		
Clubbing Rocks-S .....	54°42.0' N	162°26.5' W		
Ugamak Island .....	54°14.0' N	164°48.0' W	54°13.0' N	164°48.0' W
Akun Island .....	54°18.0' N	165°32.5' W	54°18.0' N	165°31.5' W
Akutan Island .....	54°03.5' N	166°00.0' W	54°05.5' N	166°05.0' W
Ogchul Island .....	53°00.0' N	168°24.0' W		
<b>b. Seasonal Trawl Closures (During January 1 through April 15, or a date earlier than April 15, if adjusted under part 679.20. Trawling Prohibited Within 20 nm).</b>				
Akun I. ....	54°18.0' N	165°32.5' W	54°18.0' N	165°31.5' W
Akutan I. ....	54°03.5' N	166°00.0' W	54°05.5' N	166°05.0' W
Ugamak I. ....	54°14.0' N	164°48.0' W	54°13.0' N	164°48.0' W

**Note:** The bounds of each rookery extend in a clockwise direction from the first set of geographic coordinates, along the shoreline at mean lower low water, to the second set of coordinates; if only one set of geographic coordinates is listed, the rookery extends around the entire shoreline of the island at mean lower low water.

Table 7 to Part 679--Communities Determined to be Eligible to  
Apply for Community Development Quotas  
(Other communities that do not appear on this table may also be eligible.)

Aleutian Region

1. Akutan
2. Atka
3. False Pass
4. Nelson Lagoon
5. Nikolski
6. St. George
7. St. Paul

9. Port Heiden/Meschick
10. South Naknek
11. Sovonoski/King Salmon
12. Togiak
13. Twin Hills

Bering Strait

1. Brevig Mission
2. Diomede/Inalik
3. Elim
4. Gambell
5. Golovin
6. Koyuk
7. Nome
8. Savoonga
9. Shaktolik
10. St. Michael
11. Stebbins
12. Teller
13. Unalakleet
14. Wales
15. White Mountain

Southwest Coastal Lowlands

1. Alakanuk
2. Chefornak
3. Chevak
4. Eek
5. Emmonak
6. Goodnews Bay
7. Hooper Bay
8. Kipnuk
9. Kongiganak
10. Kotlik
11. Kwigillingok
12. Mekoryuk
13. Newtok
14. Nightmute
15. Platinum
16. Quinhagak
17. Scammon Bay
18. Sheldon's Point
19. Toksook Bay
20. Tununak
21. Tuntutuliak

Bristol Bay

1. Aleknagik
2. Clark's Point
3. Dillingham
4. Egegik
5. Ekuik
6. Manokotak
7. Naknek
8. Pilot Point/Ugashik

[63 FR 47375, Sept. 4, 1998]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 63 FR 47375, Sept. 4, 1998, table 7 to part 679 was revised, effective Oct. 5, 1998.

TABLE 8 TO PART 679—HARVEST ZONE CODES  
FOR USE WITH PRODUCT TRANSFER REPORTS  
AND VESSEL ACTIVITY REPORTS

Harvest zone	Description
A .....	EEZ off Alaska.
D .....	Donut Hole.
F .....	Foreign Waters Other than Russia.
I .....	International Waters other than Donut Hole and Seamounds.

TABLE 8 TO PART 679—HARVEST ZONE CODES  
FOR USE WITH PRODUCT TRANSFER REPORTS  
AND VESSEL ACTIVITY REPORTS—Continued

Harvest zone	Description
R .....	Russian waters.
S .....	Seamounts in International waters.
U .....	U.S. EEZ other than Alaska.

**Fishery Conservation and Management**

**Pt. 679, Table 9**

**TABLE 9 TO PART 679—REQUIRED LOGBOOKS, REPORTS AND FORMS FROM PARTICIPANTS IN THE  
FEDERAL GROUND FISH FISHERIES**

Name of logbook/Form	Catcher-vessel	Catcher-processor	Mothership	Shoreside processor	Buying station
Daily Fishing Logbook (DFL) .....	Yes	No	No	No	No
Daily Cumulative Production Logbook (DCPL) .....	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Daily Cumulative Logbook (DCL) .....	No	No	No	No	Yes
Check-in/Check-out Report .....	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
U.S. Vessel Activity Report (VAR) .....	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Weekly Production Report (WPR) .....	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Daily Production Report (DPR)* .....	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Product Transfer Report (PTR) .....	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

\* When required by Regional Administrator.

[61 FR 31302, June 19, 1996; 61 FR 40481, Aug. 2, 1996]

Table 10 to Part 679--Gulf of Alaska Retainable Percentages

BASIS SPECIES <sup>1</sup>	BYCATCH SPECIES <sup>2</sup>											
	Pollock	Pacific Cod	Deep flatfish	Rex Sole	Flathead Sole	Shallow flatfish	Arrow-tooth	Sablefish	Aggregated rockfish <sup>3</sup>	DSR SEEO <sup>4</sup> mackerel	Aggregate Forage fish <sup>5</sup>	Other species <sup>6</sup>
Pollock	na <sup>3</sup>	20	20	20	20	20	35	1	5	10	20	20
Pacific cod	20	na <sup>3</sup>	20	20	20	20	35	1	5	10	20	20
Deep flatfish	20	20	na <sup>3</sup>	20	20	20	35	7	15	1	20	20
Rex sole	20	20	20	na <sup>3</sup>	20	20	35	7	15	1	20	20
Flathead sole	20	20	20	20	na <sup>3</sup>	20	35	7	15	1	20	20
Shallow flatfish	20	20	20	20	20	na <sup>3</sup>	35	1	5	10	20	20
Arrowtooth	5	5	0	0	0	0	na <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	2	0
Sablefish	20	20	20	20	20	20	35	na <sup>3</sup>	15	1	20	20
Pacific Ocean perch	20	20	20	20	20	20	35	7	15	1	20	20
Shortraker/rougheye	20	20	20	20	20	20	35	7	15	1	20	20
Other rockfish	20	20	20	20	20	20	35	7	15	1	20	20
Northern rockfish	20	20	20	20	20	20	35	7	15	1	20	20
Pelagic rockfish	20	20	20	20	20	20	35	7	15	1	20	20
DSR-SEEO	20	20	20	20	20	20	35	7	15	na <sup>3</sup>	20	20
Thornyhead	20	20	20	20	20	20	35	7	15	1	20	20
Atka mackerel	20	20	20	20	20	20	35	1	5	10	na <sup>3</sup>	20
Other species	20	20	20	20	20	20	35	1	5	10	20	na <sup>3</sup>
Aggregated amount non-groundfish species	20	20	20	20	20	20	35	1	5	10	20	20

<sup>1</sup>For definition of species, see Table 1 to the Gulf of Alaska groundfish specifications.<sup>2</sup>Aggregated rockfish means rockfish defined at 679.2 except in the Southeast Outside District where demersal shelf rockfish (DSR) is a separate category.<sup>3</sup>na = not applicable.<sup>4</sup>SEEO = Southeast Outside District.<sup>5</sup>Forage fish are defined at §679.2.

[63 FR 47376, Sept. 4, 1998; 63 FR 54613, Oct. 13, 1998]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTES: 1. At 63 FR 47376, Sept. 4, 1998, table 10 to part 679 was revised, effective Oct. 5, 1998. 2. At 63 FR 54613, Oct. 13, 1998, in table 10 to part 679, the heading was corrected by removing the word "Current"; and by removing the word "Aggregate" in the third from the last column, and centering it over the next-to-last column heading "Forage fish", effective Oct. 5, 1998. At 63 FR 11168, Mar. 6, 1998, table 10, footnote 2 was revised to

**Fishery Conservation and Management**

**Pt. 679, Table 10**

read, "Aggregate Rockfish" means any rockfish except in the Southeast Outside District where demersal shelf rockfish (DSR) is a separate category, effective Apr. 6, 1998 to Oct. 5, 1998. At 63 FR 13011, Mar. 17, 1998, table 10 was amended by adding a column for "Aggregate Forage Fish" between "Atka mackerel" and "Other species", and adding footnote 5 to read, "Forage fish are defined at §679.2", effective Apr. 16, 1998 to Oct. 5, 1998.

Table 11 to Part 679--Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area Retainable Percentages

BASIS SPECIES <sup>1</sup>	BYCATCH SPECIES <sup>2</sup>											
	Pollock	Pacific cod	Atka mackerel	Arrowtooth	Yellowfin sole	Other flatfish	Rocksole	Flathead sole	Greenland turbot	Sablefish	Shortraker/roughie (AI)	Aggregate Forage Fish <sup>3</sup>
Pollock	na <sup>4</sup>	20	20	35	20	20	20	20	1	1	2	2
Pacific cod	20	na <sup>4</sup>	20	35	20	20	20	20	1	1	2	2
Atka mackerel	20	20	na <sup>4</sup>	35	20	20	20	20	1	1	2	2
Arrowtooth	0	0	0	na <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellowfin sole	20	20	20	35	na <sup>4</sup>	35	35	35	1	1	2	2
Other flatfish	20	20	20	35	35	na <sup>4</sup>	35	35	1	1	2	2
Rocksole	20	20	20	35	35	35	na <sup>4</sup>	35	1	1	2	2
Flathead sole	20	20	20	35	35	35	35	na <sup>4</sup>	35	15	7	20
Greenland turbot	20	20	20	35	20	20	20	20	na <sup>4</sup>	15	7	20
Sablefish	20	20	20	35	20	20	20	20	35	na <sup>4</sup>	7	20
Other rockfish	20	20	20	35	20	20	20	20	35	15	7	20
Other red rockfish-BS	20	20	20	35	20	20	20	20	35	15	na <sup>4</sup>	20
Pacific Ocean perch	20	20	20	35	20	20	20	20	35	15	7	20
Sharpchin/Northern-AI	20	20	20	35	20	20	20	20	35	15	7	20
Shortraker/Roughie-AI	20	20	20	35	20	20	20	20	35	15	na <sup>4</sup>	20
Squid	20	20	20	35	20	20	20	20	1	1	2	2
Other species	20	20	20	35	20	20	20	20	1	1	2	na <sup>4</sup>
Aggregated amount of rockfish species	20	20	20	35	20	20	20	20	1	1	2	2

<sup>1</sup>For definition of species, see Table 1 of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands groundfish specifications.  
<sup>2</sup>For definition of species, see Table 1 of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands groundfish specifications.  
<sup>3</sup>For definition of species, see Table 1 of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands groundfish specifications.  
<sup>4</sup>Forage fish are defined at § 679.2.

'na' = not applicable.

[63 FR 47377, Sept. 4, 1998]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 63 FR 47377, Sept. 4, 1998, table 11 to part 679 was revised, effective Oct. 5, 1998. For the convenience of the user, the superseded text follows:

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

TABLE 11.—BERING SEA AND ALEUTIAN ISLANDS MANAGEMENT AREA RETAINABLE PERCENTAGES

	Pollock	Pacific cod	Atka mackerel	Arrowtooth	Yellowfin sole	Other flatfish	Rock sole	Flathead sole	Greenland turbot	Sablefish	Shortraker roughie (AI)	Aggregated rockfish	Squid	Aggregated forage fish	Other species
Basis Species <sup>1</sup>															
Pollock .....	na <sup>4</sup>	20	20	35	20	20	20	20	1	1	2	5	20	2	20
Pacific cod .....	20	na <sup>4</sup>	20	35	20	20	20	20	1	1	2	5	20	2	20
Atka mackerel .....	20	20	na <sup>4</sup>	35	20	20	20	20	1	1	2	5	20	2	20
Arrowtooth .....	0	0	0	na <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Yellowfin sole .....	20	20	20	35	na <sup>4</sup>	35	35	35	1	1	2	5	20	2	20
Other flatfish .....	20	20	20	35	35	na <sup>4</sup>	35	35	1	1	2	5	20	2	20
Rock sole .....	20	20	20	35	35	35	na <sup>4</sup>	35	1	1	2	5	20	2	20
Flathead sole .....	20	20	20	35	35	35	35	na <sup>4</sup>	35	15	7	15	20	2	20
Greenland turbot .....	20	20	20	35	20	20	20	20	na <sup>4</sup>	15	7	15	20	2	20
Sablefish .....	20	20	20	35	20	20	20	20	35	na <sup>4</sup>	7	15	20	2	20
Other rockfish .....	20	20	20	35	20	20	20	20	35	15	7	15	20	2	20
Other red rockfish-BS .....	20	20	20	35	20	20	20	20	35	15	na <sup>4</sup>	15	20	2	20
Pacific ocean perch .....	20	20	20	35	20	20	20	20	35	15	7	15	20	2	20
Sharpchin/Northern-AI .....	20	20	20	35	20	20	20	20	35	15	7	15	20	2	20
Shortraker/Roughie-AI .....	20	20	20	35	20	20	20	20	35	15	na <sup>4</sup>	15	20	2	20
Squid .....	20	20	20	35	20	20	20	20	1	1	2	5	na <sup>4</sup>	2	20
Other species .....	20	20	20	35	20	20	20	20	1	1	2	5	20	2	na <sup>4</sup>
Aggregated amount non-groundfish species .....	20	20	20	35	20	20	20	20	1	1	2	5	20	2	20

<sup>1</sup> For definition of species, see Table 1 of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands groundfish specifications.<sup>2</sup> Aggregated rockfish of the genera *Sebastes* and *Sebastolobus* except in the Aleutian Islands Subarea where shortraker and roughie rockfish is a separate category.<sup>3</sup> Forage fish are defined at § 679.2.<sup>4</sup> na = not applicable.